The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2697. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
For warm weather.
A great variety,
at low prices,
at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS.

No. 19 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1860.

In consideration of our large and rapidly increasing wholesale business, it is deemed advisable to discontinue our City trade, and confine our attention to the importation and sale of our standard goods, comprising recent and old importations of desirable Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c., in bond or duty paid.

During the past thirty years we have made a specialty of supplying druggists with pure and reliable goods especially adapted for medicinal use, and with some degree of pride and pleasure, we refer to over four thousand of our customers, embracing the most prominent and respectable druggists in this country, as to the character of our importations.

In order to insure consumers pure liquors in a compact and convenient form, we commenced the enterprise of bottling and packing in cases our well known Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, &c., and have sent them out in a style that would preclude the possibility of their being tampered with before reaching the purchaser, among which we mention,

"Bininger's Old London Dock Gin."
"Bininger's Kentucky Bourbon, 1849, Reserve."
"Bininger's Genuine Cognac."

Also, a variety of Ports, Sherries, Madeiras, &c., put up in an attractive style, and comprising the largest and most varied assortment in this market. The above-mentioned goods are for sale by all prominent druggists throughout the City and country.

The general appreciation, and gratifying success that has rewarded our efforts, has encouraged us to maintain the standard as regards quality, also to increase our facilities for supplying orders with greater promptness than heretofore.

We have recently removed to No. 19 Broad-street, (near Wall-street,) where it will afford us pleasure to see you personally, or to receive your orders, to which we will give our personal attention.

Respectfully, A. M. BININGER & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 19 Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

PARKER BRO.'S CELEBRATED LONDON CLUB SAUCE is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch, or dinner table, one has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-street, sole agent for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be used at once in that fatal disorder Putrid Sore Throat. In every case without exception, they have been employed with the greatest satisfaction. Persons suffering from this disorder should lose no time in procuring these remedies.

[Advertisement.]

THREE PERFORMANCES AT BARNUM'S TO-DAY—for, in addition to the regular afternoon and evening entertainments, the Juvenile Matinée, with a reduced price of admiss on for children, takes place this morning, at 12 o'clock. "Dot," and the "Hop Pickers," are to be repeated to-day.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.—ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS—PALMER'S PATENT.—The best invented. Also, feet for limbs, shortened by hip diseases and other causes. Dr. HUDSON, of Palmer & Co., Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 379 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FOUR DOLLARS ONLY.—For this trifling sum you can purchase, at No. 212 Broadway, one of KNOX'S elegant Hats of the Spring style. This intelligence must be gratifying to our readers.

Public Speakers and Vocalists.—A noted clergyman and public lecturer says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES: "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best. Sold by all druggists.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., on Iron in the Blood, Assayer to the State of Massachusetts, Dr. HAYES certifies that "to maintain a solution of protoxide of iron has been deemed impossible," and that "in the Peruvian SYRUP this desirable point is attained by combination in a way before unknown." The Peruvian Syrup, or protected solution of Protoxide of Iron combined, is sold by all Druggists. N. L. CLARKE & CO., Proprietors,
No. 429 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURTS.—No jury trials will be taken up in this Court until May 21, when the following calendar will be called: Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 40, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 52, 1, 8, 15, 16. All business set down for the 12th and 19th of this month will stand over to the 26th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CONVICTIONS.—During the last four months 1,423 persons have been tried and convicted, or committed for trial, in Justice CORNWELL'S Court, as follows: Intoxication, 979; assault and battery, 86; vagrancy, 186; petit larceny, 75; violating City ordinances, 34; fighting in street, 23; malicious mischief, 10; seduction, 1; counterfeiting, 6; grand larceny, 3; mayhem, 1. 338 of these cases were disposed of in January, 209 in February, 365 in March, and 511 in April.

THE RAILROAD INJUNCTION.—The argument on the motion to prevent the Central Railroad Company from running cars through Furman-street, took place yesterday in the Supreme Court—Special Term—before Justice SCHROEDER. The points were submitted by counsel, and a decision will be made at an early day.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening, but no business of general interest was transacted.

The Swedenborgian Societies.

ANNUAL REPORTS AND ADDRESS.

The tenth anniversary of the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, and the third of the American New Church Association, a sister organization, were jointly celebrated Thursday evening in the small but elegant church edifice in Thirty-fifth-street, belonging to this still comparatively unknown body of Christians. Mr. T. HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the first-named Society, gave a synopsis of its doings during the past year. They had sold 1,892 volumes of SWEDENBORG'S writings, the proceeds of which amount to $1,073 35; and the receipts from dues and donations increase this sum by $731. Although the operations of the Society might appear to be insignificant the members were not discouraged, as the result of their labors was to be looked for in the future rather than the present.

Rev. Mr. BARRETT spoke briefly of what had been accomplished by the New Church Association during the three years of its organization. Its object was to publish treatises and tracts explanatory of the writings of the great Seer, and the speaker asked for it sympathy and support. A monthly periodical, called the *Swedenborgian*, is published by the Society, and at present it has 600 subscribers.

Rev. Mr. HAYDEN, of Portland, Me., delivered the annual address. He urged upon his hearers the duty of disseminating the high truths that had been given both by means of a free circulation of his works and by a demonstration of his teachings in their lives. He continued his remarks at length, tracing the progress of the movement from its inception to the present time, and expressing encouragement with the aspect it presents. A resolution of thanks for his able and appropriate address was tendered the Rev. gentleman at its conclusion. The address was followed by an anthem from the choir, who had already interspersed the proceedings with excellent music, and the exercises were closed with the benediction.

Sympathy with the Philadelphia Rescuers.

A SMALL GATHERING IN SHILOH CHURCH.

In pursuance of the call for the meeting of sympathy with the colored persons imprisoned in Philadelphia for participating in the recent attempt to rescue fugitive slaves, 43 persons, five of them white, gathered in Shiloh Church last evening. The exercises were opened with prayer, and addresses were delivered by Rev. H. M. GARNETT and others, the former of whom, however, was the only one who seemed to remember the actual purpose of the meeting, which was to raise funds to pay the counsel fees and expenses of the nine colored men now under indictment for attempting to rescue a fugitive slave. The other speakers limited themselves to a general abjurgating of the Constitution, Slavery and the Fugitive Slave law. A meeting is to be held on Monday night, at 7½ o'clock, in the church of Rev. Mr. RAY, in Sullivan street, of those opposed to the "African Civilization Society."

FROM WASHINGTON.

AN IDLE DAY IN THE SENATE.

The Territorial Bills Killed in the House.

Hon. Eli Thayer Heading the Democratic Forces.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH FROM GEO. SANDERS.

Geo. SANDERS has sent another dispatch to the President,—a good deal more diplomatic and less explicit than the one we published the other day. It was dated Baltimore, May 9, 1860, and read as follows:

"A telegram in the NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day is not derived from anything that I have said, and meets my unqualified condemnation. My Charleston dispatches to you were neither playful nor ironical, but were as earnest as I felt, and as serious as I could write. GEO. N. SANDERS.

To President BUCHANAN." Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

The President has recognized HENRY JOHN MURRAY as British Consul at Portland, Me.

Col. RAASLOFF, *Charge d'Affaires* for Denmark, has gone home on leave. There is some doubt of his return here again. He has proved himself highly acceptable to our Government.

The Homestead bill, as it passed the Senate, was so changed as to give actual settlers lands for 25 cents an acre, after two years' settlement.

The steamer *Philadelphia* left for Hampton Roads this afternoon to receive the Japanese Embassy. Among her passengers were Capt. DUPONT and Lieuts. LEE and PORTER, CHARLES W. LEE, Chief Clerk, JOHN W. HOGG, Corresponding Clerk of the Navy Department, Mr. ARCHIBALD, Chief Engineer of the Navy, Mr. LEDYARD, son-in-law of Mr. CASS, Purser CUNNINGHAM, and Dr. MCDONALD, Secretary to the Commission, and a full marine band on board. The Embassy is to be received at the Navy Yard with great pomp, and conducted to their quarters under military escort. It is the intention of the President to have a formal interview on Wednesday in the presence of the Cabinet and others holding prominent public positions.

Each of the five Territorial bills tabled to-day in the House contained an Anti-Slavery proviso. This result was produced by a union of Democrats of all grades, Americans, and a few Republicans.

CALHOUN BENHAM was to-day confirmed by the Senate as the District-Attorney of California.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the relief of ARTHUR EDWARDS and associates. Read twice and referred.

On motion of Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) the Senate took up the private calendar, and several bills not objected to were passed.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourns, it will be till Monday. Carried.

Subsequently, Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the private calendar, and take up the Deficiency bill.

Had not the Senate agreed to adjourn over, he would have been content to consider the Deficiency bill to-morrow.

Mr. IVERSON spoke of the small number of days devoted to the private calendar the present session.

Mr. HUNTER suggested that the motion to adjourn over be reconsidered, and that the Senate consider the Deficiency bill to-morrow.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved a reconsideration accordingly.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) remarked that Congress has been in session several months, and little had been done yet. We are all anxious to get home some time before the constitutional commencement of the next session, but he himself did not want to go until all business was disposed of.

Mr. HALE did not think the last three weeks had been entirely lost. There had been a great deal of good done by adjourning over from time to time and the proceedings at Charleston. It fill becomes the Republicans to complain of what has been done. We despaired of the Whig party some time ago, and nothing is now left us but fragments of the Democratic party to fight against, and they went to Charleston and delivered speeches containing sound Republican doctrines, where the Republicans would not have been permitted to go. Now the Democratic party is broken to pieces, but there was to be an attempt to unite it together again with Soalding's glue (laughter) and make it stick. There had been a great deal of good done, but the men doing it did not know what they were about. Samson, when he overthrew the temple of the Philistines, was blind and did not see what a tremendous piece of work he was doing; so these Democrats were blind instruments in the hands of Providence to work out a good result, and it affords an illustration of the truth of the saying in Holy Writ, "that God would make the wrath of man praise him, and the residue thereof he would restrain." That is just exactly what has been done in that Convention. If the Senator from Maine found time for private recreation during the adjournment, that was different from his (HALE'S) experience.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem..) thought that not more than five in a hundred private bills could be maintained on any kind of principle.

By general consent the motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and the Deficiency bill taken up and passed.

Executive session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 11.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill, which was passed, providing for the carrying out of the stipulations of the Convention with Paraguay. The bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner for $1,500, for service in full, to act in conjunction with the Paraguay Commissioner, who has been here for several months to investigate and adjust the claims of the Paraguay Navigation Company; the Secretary and Interpreter to be paid $1,000. Provision is also made for an umpire, if one is necessary.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved, but the House refused, to resolve itself into a Committee on Territorial Business.

He then reported from the Committee on Territories a bill to provide for the temporary government for Idaho, and moved that it be recommitted.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that the bill be tabled.

Mr. GROW—You have not the floor to make the motion.

Mr. THAYER—The motion is always in order.

Mr. GROW—Not when another gentleman occupies the floor.

THE SPEAKER decided that Mr. GROW was entitled to make his remarks.

Mr. GROW said the Committee on Territories had decided to report five bills, providing for as many new temporary governments, to be called respectively Chippewa, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona and Dacotah. He caused a map to be exhibited, showing the geographical area of each, and explained the necessity of organizing Idaho, now known as Pike's Peak, Nevada cut off from Utah, and Arizona from New-Mexico. The probability was that Congress would pass a bill for the overland mail passing through these Territories, at a saving of $160,000. The protection which would be afforded by these settlements would be far better for the Government than an army and forts; and while it was securing safety, the mails would shield the emigrants from Indian depredations. He said Dacotah will include all the territory west of Minnesota, and Chippewa, the country lying between Nebraska; the Dacotah, the Rocky Mountains and the British possessions.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem..) expected from what took place yesterday that these bills would not be taken up till to-morrow.

Mr. GROW replied that everybody seemed to understand the matter differently. He would consult his own judgment in conducting the business with which the House has intrusted him.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment, which Mr. GROW consented should be received, authorizing the people of the organized Territories to elect all their officers.

Mr. THAYER moved to table the Idaho bill.

Cries from the Democratic side—"That's right."

The motion was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 102; Nays, 73.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashmore, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bonham, Boyce, Branson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Burnet, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Crawford, Davis of Indiana, Dejarnette, English, Etheridge, Ferry, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Gurley, Hamilton, Harlan, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Hawkins, Hickman, Hill, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Kilgore, Killinger, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Lougnecker, Lane, Martin of Ohio, Maynard, McQueen, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblock, Nixon, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pryor, Pugh, Quarles, Reagan, Rigg, Robinson of Illinois, Rust, Scwartz, Scranton, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of North Carolina, Stevenson, Stokes, Stout, Stratton, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Whitely, Winslow and Wright—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Ailey, Babbitt, Bingham, Blair, Brayton, Buffinton, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Case, Clark of B, Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Eliot, Edwards, Edgerton, Ely, Fenton, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Helmick, Hutchins, Irvine, Julkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Leach of Michigan, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marstan, McKean, McKnight, Millward, Moorehead, Morrel, Morse, Palmer, Pettit, Potter, Potter, Rice, Robinson, Rhode Island, Royce, Sedgwick, Sherman, Spurmer, Stanton, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Waldran, Walton, Washburn, Wisconsin, Washburn, Illinois, Washburne, Maine, Wells, Wilson, Wood, Woodson—73.

The above affords a fair indication of the yea and nay vote on the Nevada bill.

Mr. GROW reported a bill to provide for the temporary Government for Nevada.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Mr. GROW yielding the floor temporarily,) moved to strike out the Anti-Slavery proviso, and insert one of a different character.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) objected to any amendments until Mr. GROW should yield the floor altogether. He was opposed to this bargaining out the floor.

Mr. GROW accepted the amendment of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, allowing the people of the organized Territories to elect all their own officers. He moved that the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to table the bill.

Mr. GROW—I withdraw my motion.

Mr. HOUSTON—I don't withdraw mine.

The motion of the latter was agreed to—92 against 74.

Mr. GROW reported bills to provide temporary governments for Arizona and Dacotah, which, on motion of Mr. THAYER, were severally tabled. Also, a bill to organize a temporary government for Chippewa.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said there was a misunderstanding with regard to organizing some of these Territories. Thousands were continually crossing the Missouri River for the purpose of making homes west of the Rocky Mountains. They go thither without law to protect them, which it was the duty of the Government to afford.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri. (Dem.,) asked whether the gentleman would insert the proposition that the people of the South should take their property with them.

Mr. CURTIS replied, not the negroes, but white men, want protection. He was sorry that the Slavery question had been introduced in connection with this subject. Instead of overslaughing all these bills, he desired that they should be calmly considered.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) was willing to organize Arizona with a fair bill, but he saw no necessity for the organization of so many.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) commented on the course of his colleague, (Mr. THAYER,) under whose lead the Democratic side of the House voted to lay these bills on the table. There were two ideas prevalent; one, that the Territories shall be governed by Congress, and the other, that the Territories should be left open to Squatter Sovereignty. Those who voted to table the bills had declared for the latter. The people of the Territories proposed to be organized were living under mob law, and have no right to constitute courts and other legal means of protection.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) wished to know whether there were any people in Chippewa.

Mr. GOOCH replied that all the Territories should be under some organization. He did not regard the number of inhabitants. Did the gentleman commend the policy?

Mr. PHELPS said this was a bill to establish the Government of Chippewa. His opinion was that there were not a hundred white persons there.

Mr. GOOCH repeated his question whether Mr. PHELPS approved of the policy of placing the Territories under some organization.

Mr. PHELPS—I don't approve of these bills.

Mr. GOOCH—Does the gentleman approve of the policy?

Mr. PHELPS—Your policy is to prepare bills you know we cannot vote for, and which you know the Senate and Executive will not sanction. I am willing to organize Territorial Governments on the proper basis. I am unwilling to sustain bills which exclude my constituents from emigrating with their property.

Mr. GOOCH said the gentleman had not answered his question.

Mr. PHELPS inquired whether the gentleman and his friends would vote out the objectionable Anti-Slavery feature of these bills, and whether the gentleman did not, at the last session, vote to lay the Jefferson and Arizona territorial bills on the table. Were there not people in both Territories at that time.

Mr. GOOCH replied, that the gentleman would rather ask questions than answer them. But he again asked whether he approved of the policy of providing a Government for all the Territories of the United States.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.)—Will you vote the Wilmot Proviso out?

Mr. PHELPS—The gentleman from Massachusetts does not answer that question.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri—Did you not vote against establishing governments for Jefferson and Arizona last session, in which there were more people than in the Territories to-day proposed to be organized?

Mr. GOOCH—The gentlemen on the other side want some excuse for their votes to-day against these bills. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri—That does not answer the question.

Mr. GOOCH said the record will show how he voted. [Laughter.] But he never voted against the organization of territories as a whole. He proceeded to argue that it was the duty of Congress to exclude Slavery; the interest of the country requiring it.

Mr. THAYER was against organizing a Government where there was not three hundred white men. He contended that all Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence. His colleague (GOOCH) wanted to lend a helping hand to politicians. The people have the right and power to govern themselves and, therefore, should be left alone; and secondly, his colleague or any one else should be prevented from interfering with them.

Mr. GOOCH explained his views as to legislation for the Territories.

Mr. THAYER resumed, occasionally exciting intense laughter by his replies to his colleague. He wished, he said, to remove Slavery contention from Congress, and denounced congressional intervention as a humbug. On his motion the Chippewa Territorial bill was tabled.

A communication was received from the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard, inviting the members of the House to witness on Monday the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) trusted that business would not be interrupted by adjourning over merely to witness the landing of an Embassy.

Mr. BRANCH regarded it as a great event in the commercial if not in the political history of the country, and hence thought the day should be properly observed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said they could ill afford to lose the time. He wanted to get up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that the reception would be most interesting, and it was due that the Legislative should unite with the Executive branch of the Government to do honor to the Embassy who have given our country the preference for a visit.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was opposed to this expensive Japanese humbug.

Pending the question to accept the invitation, the House adjourned.

The Capture of the American Steamers at Vera Cruz.

FALSEHOODS OF THE OFFICERS—LETTER FROM CAPT. TURNER.

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
OFF VERA CRUZ, April 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may excite surprise that I should notice any publications of the individuals MARIN and ARIAS, commanding the steamers which I captured at Anton Lizardo.

The contradictions contained in their protests, depositions before the Courts of New-Orleans, and official letters published in the papers of Havana, show them entirely unworthy of notice or credence.

No such conversations ever took place in my cabin between myself and those persons, as related by them in the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, nor was there the slightest approach to insolence on the part of either of them. Had there been, I should simply have rung the bell for my orderly and directed him to remove them from my cabin.

Their deportment was respectful in the extreme. It was humble, obsequious and servile, as was natural, having been detected and arrested by their own folly and rashness in such an enterprise.

It is true that I offered them refreshments, a civility prompted by my sympathy for their unhappy condition, which it seems they did not deserve, as they could not appreciate it.

The disorderly conduct of the marines and sailors who boarded the *General Miramon*, the theft of his watch, &c., complained of by the Admiral, are alike destitute of truth, and the product of the fertile brain of that distinguished personage.

A sentry was placed over his cabin door, and all intercourse forbidden with its inmates, and the officers commanding that detachment knew too well their duty to have permitted anything of the sort; nor did the Admiral ever complain before leaving here of any of these outrages or hardships, fabricated for the purpose of producing an effect upon public opinion.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't servant,
F. TURNER, Commander.

SYMPATHY FOR THADDEUS HYATT.

Speeches by Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison.

The large room of the Cooper Institute was densely crowded last night by a most respectable audience, to listen to speeches by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and others, sympathizing with Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, of this City, now in prison for refusing to testify before the Senate in relation to the Harper's Ferry proceedings.

Dr. HENRY A. HART was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON Secretary. The proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. HENRY C. CHEEVER, of Jewett City, Conn., who thanked God they were privileged to meet as freemen to express sympathy with a man who was entitled to it, and prayed that Mr. HYATT might be strengthened to endure all that is necessary to his success as a defender of the rights of conscience.

After prayer, the President rehearsed the causes which had led to the imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT, and introduced the Secretary, who read a series of resolutions, commending the conduct of Mr. HYATT, and denouncing the so-called assumption of power on the part of the Senate, not in consonance with Republican institutions, as the party making the charge judged of its validity and of the amount of punishment. They also denounced the act of the Senate, in imprisoning Mr. HYATT, as an outrage upon Christian feeling, and not to be spoken of in other than words of indignation. The resolutions were received with some applause.

When they had been read, the Secretary announced a letter from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. The announcement was received with great applause, and the letter was read, as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 9, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: It will not be in my power to be present at the proposed meeting in New-York to protest against the false imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT; but my best wishes will be with you and the faithful speakers.

To me the recent assumption of the Senate seems as unconstitutional and tyrannical as the Fugitive Slave bill itself, [cheers,] and I rejoice in every sign that public opinion will be aroused to correct such wrongs.

The power of the House of Representatives to institute inquiries into the conduct of any "civil officer" of the United States cannot be denied, for this power is a natural incident to the power of impeachment which belongs to the House under the Constitution. But the Senate has no such inquisitorial power. This essential difference between the two branches of the Legislature has been overlooked by many who have hastily insisted that the Senate was justified in its recent dangerous assumption.

Accept my thanks for the invitation with which you have honored me, and believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq.

Mr. SAMUEL E. SEWELL, of Boston, counsel for Mr. HYATT, was the first speaker introduced. He said Mr. HYATT had not been imprisoned for any violent contempt of the Senate, of which contemptible body he might well have expressed that feeling the strongest terms. He was imprisoned merely upon a charge of technical contempt; and his imprisonment was caused by the act of Mr. MASON, the author of the Fugitive Slave law. He then recapitulated the proceedings of the Investigating Committee in relation to the acts of JOHN BROWN, and those who sympathized with him, giving in brief the attempts to enforce JOHN BROWN, Jr., Mr. SANBORN, THADDEUS HYATT, and others, to testify before the Committee, and inveighed against those who were to try the right of Mr. HYATT to refuse to testify, for retiring from the chamber while Mr. HYATT was reading his defence. Mr. SEWELL continued to argue against the constitutional right of the Senate to imprison Mr. HYATT, while the audience expressed a decided preference for hearing Mr. PHILLIPS.

When he had concluded, Dr. CHEEVER, of New-York, was introduced, amid applause, and proceeded to denounce the imprisonment of Mr. HYATT, as an outrage which should be resisted by revolution. He referred to the warning of KOSSUTH, to the effect that in their love for government, should not forget the word "nation," and warned his audience that if this case was suffered to pass quietly, soon the whole people would be enslaved and under the entire control of their rulers. The people, he said, must release Mr. HYATT, or become slaves themselves. [Applause.] Instead of a government of the people now, we had, he said, only a government of "Committees with power." [Applause.] He denied the right of any Government to do a wrong, and warned his audience not to permit the adoption of bad precedents that were established in bad times. All such precedents, he said, should be burned by the hangman, were it not that their destruction would do an injury to posterity. Nothing, he said, had created so much insolent indignation as Mr. HYATT'S appeal to Conscience and to God. The Slaveocracy of the Senate could not withstand any such appeal as that any more than a wild bull could withstand the waving of a piece of red flannel. (Applause.) In resisting the Senate, and in asserting his right of conscience, he said, Mr. HYATT was as were Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego, who were cast into the fiery furnace because they refused to speak in accordence with the wishes of the rulers of their day. The same power, he claimed, that could punish Mr. HYATT for a newly-created crime, could punish any man for anything he might do. In continuation, he read an extract from a letter from Mr. HYATT, in durance, to himself, to the effect that as he now was, he would not answer even though the noise of the erection of the preparations that sent JOHN BROWN to Heaven, could be heard through the grated windows of his cell. The reading of the extract was received with great applause. Dr. CHEEVER then referred to Mr. HYATT as another instance of a man who had received into his own bosom a sheath of arrows, thus making a gap in the line of the enemies of his country through which its friends might pass to triumph, and urged his audience to fill up the gap. He claimed that they had Bible authority for doing so, and said if they would, as the Lord liked, there should not one hair of his head fall to the ground. On retiring, Dr. CHEEVER was applauded vehemently.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

When Dr. CHEEVER had retired, the Chairman introduced Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, who was received with tumultuous cheers. He said he wished he could have preceded Dr. CHEEVER, as that gentleman had left him so little to say. He would, however, take distinct and even broader ground than that of Slavhry—viz.: The present crisis of Constitutional Liberty. Every Government, so far as it was free, was made up of what the people had wrested from usurpation. Our Government, patched as it was like an old English mansion remodeled had its origin when the people had been roused to enthusiasm by a great individual outrage. All the best things in all Governments were so obtained. *Habeas corpus* in England in the reign of CHARLES II. was an instance. And tonight, said Mr. PHILLIPS, we stand here with an individual, impersonating a principle, and if we were equal to our ancestors, we should not be here. We should have thrown ourselves into the railcars, and have gone down to Washington to deliver him. When JOHN HAMPDEN was thrown into prison, the gentlemen of his county went to London to see about it. And the old Cornish ballad might ring oppositely in our ears:

"And must Trelawney die?
And must Trelawney die?
Then forty thousand Cornish boys
Will know the reason why."

If English pluck had not been eaten out of us by Yankee thrift, forty thousand New-York boys would have known why THADDEUS HYATT was imprisoned. The only value of a government is the protection it should afford to the humblest as well as the greatest individual. On American soil, at least, no Judge, nor law-maker either, should have power to commit any man for alleged contempt. In England, the confession of "Aye," required by the law, when a person was arraigned for an act against the Realm, was understood to be never used against him, even on his trial. Nor was it to be so in the United States. Only there was this difference, that though the Federal Courts could not have indicted Mr. HOWE, Mr. SANBORN, or Mr. HYATT, if they said "aye" to the question whether they had been at Harper's Ferry or sent a rifle there; yet the State of Virginia might have taken either of them, indicted them one day, tried them on the second and hung them on the third. If we have got rid of GEORGE III, with his search-warrants, we have made a poor exchange of a respectable gentleman on the throne for a dirty demagogue in the Senate Chamber. If the principle on which THADDEUS HYATT was to be imprisoned was to prevail, then nobody was safe; then the merchant might be arrested by the Senate, and kept imprisoned long enough to make him bankrupt. A lawyer might be imprisoned long enough to destroy his practice. It was a lasso to be thrown around the necks of any of us. The argument which he (the speaker) wished to set before the country, was this: that we were not in danger of Executive usurpation; the Executive was watched, hated and weak; but we were in danger of Legislative interference, which was not watched, because nobody respected it. They had only interfered with one man now. One man! JOHN HAMPDEN was only one man in England. Then came the battle of Naseby, and the next that England saw of one man, was CHARLES I, with his head off. This one man to-day, THADDEUS HYATT, represents the very Gibraltar of American citizenship. Educated in Kansas, he had looked into the eyes of JOHN BROWN, and that had opened his spiritual eyes, and he felt that the time had come for him to gather the sheaf of a nation's harvest into his bosom. It needed now that the people should stand by him. This was the greatest Anti-Slavery meeting of the anniversaries. The negro and the white man were incarnate in one danger. We preach sermons, but God gives us texts. He gave us JOHN BROWN, and now he has given us THADDEUS HYATT.

Mr. PHILLIPS retired amid loud applause.

WM. LLYOD GARRISON was called upon to speak while the contribution boxes were passing through the audience. He hoped they would contribute generously, as the money would go towards publishing and sending broadcast through the land, the proceedings of the meeting in pamphlet form. They had been talking of sending men to Washington to liberate THADDEUS HYATT. What foolishness was that? Was not THADDEUS HYATT imprisoned by the representatives of the people? The fact was the mind of the people was corrupted, and, therefore, the whole heart was faint. He must not have them make Senator MASON the scape-goat in this case, for THADDEUS HYATT was imprisoned by the representatives of the people. It was not the votes of Slaveholders which sent him there; it was not Democratic votes alone that sent him there, for all the Republicans voted to send him there. He was glad to see that some of the Republicans were becoming ashamed of what they had done, and that Senator SUMNER, although he voted for it, had since denounced it as unjust, while Senator SEWARD, who skulked out of the house when the vote was taken, had not been heard against it. While reading an abstract from the speech of Senator DOUGLAS, describing the means by which the "irrepressible conflict" might be put down, Mrs. SHELLEY, a lady in the body of the hall, arose, and told the speaker he ought to ram one of JOHN BROWN'S pikes down the throat of DOUGLAS, and that she was ready to help him to do it. Her declaration was received with tremendous applause, and the speaker thanked her for her proffered cooperation. In continuation he said he coveted the position of THADEUS HYATT, and wished himself in his place.

Rev. DANIEL WORTH, late of South Carolina, was next called, and said that four weeks ago he had made up his mind to spend the remainder of his life in a dungeon, for he then saw no means of escape which he was willing to accept. In speaking of the Judge who issued four warrants for his arrest, he said that in the list of those who favored the circulation of HELPER'S book, he found the name of EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New-York, and straightway he drew a WARRANT for him, saying at the time that he would send it to GOV. MORGAN, and have the man arrested.

When Mr. WORTH had concluded, the meeting adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Last evening the discussion on the subject of increasing the annual dues of the members of the Mercantile Library Association was resumed in the Lecture-room at Clinton Hall. The Chair was occupied by GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., who filled it on Tuesday evening last—the occasion of the annual meeting—at which time the consideration of the matter in question had been postponed. A proposition to amend the by-laws to the effect that the yearly dues of those who did not come within the category of "merchants' clerks" should be increased, was debated, and voted down by a heavy majority. Mr. WOOD offered a resolution asking the appointment of a committee of seven, with power to examine into the fiscal condition of the Association, and report at a next meeting to be held two weeks hence, as to the necessity of increasing the annual dues. It gave rise to a long discussion, and resulted in not passing—the prevailing expression evincing a want of faith in the ability of any committee to harmonize the extremely conflicting sentiments on the subject, and a desire to arrive at a decision then. A motion followed, proposing that the dues of regular members be increased $1 per year. This resulted in a long and spirited debate in the course of which it became evident that the friends and opponents of the measure were pretty equally divided as to numbers, and the question having been taken, it was found to have been lost by a constitutional vote—142 having declared in its favor and 128 against it. The meeting immediately afterwards adjourned *sine die*.

PREPARING FOR THE JAPANESE.—The Common Council are intent on entertaining the Japanese Ambassadors when they arrive in New-York, after their visit to Washington. They have held three meetings, or rather their joint special Committee have, and held them in private too, (no inquisitive reporters admitted.) The third meeting took place yesterday, at noon, in the chambers of the Aldermanic Board, Alderman STARR being the only member of the Committee who was not in attendance. An injudicious outsider, who had no business inside the chamber, remarked that he was engaged in studying the Japanese language, intending to get ahead of his Aldermanic confreres. Aldermen CORNELL and BAGLEY, with Councilmen VAN TINE and SHAW, were appointed as representatives of the Committee, to proceed to Washington and invite the Japanese to this City. They arranged to start for that purpose on Tuesday; in the meantime they are practicing the Oriental Salaam. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Mayor to receive the Japanese Ambassadors and suite in the Governor's room at the City Hall, and tender them the hospitalities of the City.

A NEW BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.—At the meeting of the Legislature of 1858, a Commission of four men was appointed to superintend the removal of obstructions in the Harlem River, and to erect a free bridge at McComb's Dam. The sum of $20,000 was appropriated at the time, and the following year $20,000 more—both sums to be assessed equally upon New-York and Westchester counties. Nearly the whole of this money was expended in removing the dam, deepening the channel, buying water rights held by certain parties, and purchasing land on either side for roadways to the bridge. The last Legislature again appropriated $50,000, one quarter of which is to be assessed upon Westchester County and the balance upon New-York, to continue and complete the work. The total amount appropriated is $90,000, which is to be assessed at the rate of one-third upon Westchester County, and two-thirds upon New-York. The Commissioners have advertised for proposals to build the b

shoulders. But when HEENAN did catch one of TOM'S blows in the face, he would smile—to use the words of an Englishman on the occasion—"as if he rather liked it." On his side TOM also kept in a good humor, and one can conceive of nothing more whimsical than his melancholy attempts at a smile after HEENAN had sent him to grass with one of his sledge-hammer blows. It was a clear case, if ever, of a man laughing from a sense of duty. Thus, throughout the whole fight, the men kept in a good humor; and their politeness to each other went to such an extent that, in the middle of a long round, each allowed the other to stop and sponge, HEENAN resorting to this oftener than the other. It was this attitude of the men which took from the fight much of its revolting character, and rendered it possible to be looked at by men unused to such sights.

In this fight both men hit forward from the shoulder. To have attempted a full blow would have exposed the giver to his adversary, and he would have been the first one knocked down. Moreover, judging from the effects of the blows that were given, a full blow, accompanied with the weight of the body, might have produced death. Without seeing them in action, it would be impossible to imagine the power these men had attained by their long training. An ordinary man, however strong, would be but a child in their hands.

Previous to the fight the English did not complain of the difference in size of the two men. It was considered that TOM SAYERS, by his superior science, his great experience, and well-known judgment, would make easy work of it. But now, since HEENAN is shown to be the better man we hear a most lamentable complaint from one end of England to the other, —and the London *Times* is the principal echo of this complaint—that the one was a pigmy and the other a giant. Now, TOM SAYERS is not a small man, nor is JACK HEENAN a giant; the difference is not at all enormous between them, and in many memorable fights in England the difference has been much greater. Moreover, when HEENAN is in position he stands low; his head was not more than an inch higher than that of his adversary. But his arm is an inch longer, and this no doubt was a real advantage in the fight. On the other hand, TOM SAYERS had an important advantage over HEENAN, an advantage that certainly compensated for the difference in the size of the men, and one which no one seems thus far to have noticed. HEENAN, from his youth and the very little battering his face has yet received, is soft, and every blow SAYERS got in swelled him up like a puff ball, while SAYERS, on the contrary, has the cellular tissue of his face completely consolidated by long bruising, so that HEENAN'S blows, which were powerful enough to knock him down with stunning effect, produced no more swelling of the face than if it had been marble. A cicatrice cannot be made to swell, and TOM'S face is a solid cicatrice. Now it is a fact, patent to every one who saw the fight, that for the last hour TOM'S only chance of gaining was in shutting up HEENAN'S good eye, and for this hour the whole fire of the enemy was directed to that one object. So that if HEENAN had lost the battle it would have been from an accident to his eye, and thus the result would have been no test of the two great qualities essential to a prize fighter—endurance and science. It was the constant exclamation of the English during the last hour of the fight—"Oh, if he could only get that other eye shut HEENAN would be done for!" But HEENAN'S eye was not going to shut as rapidly as his enemies hoped for, and if Mr. DOWLING had consented to give him a few more minutes' fair play, the Champion would have been knocked out of time. The London *Times* made a totally gratuitous assertion, intended to cover up the disreputable treatment of HEENAN, when it declared that the latter was blind by the time he arrived at the train. The statement is totally unfounded. The fact that the SAYERS party laid so much stress on the eye is sufficient evidence that they recognized HEENAN to be otherwise the better man, and just so soon as it was evident that HEENAN'S eye was too long in going shut, and that TOM'S pins were growing too limber, was the ring broken up and the police obeyed. HEENAN fights a fair stand up fight for two hours, in order to show his science and his endurance, but now he changes his tactics in order to show how much strength he has remaining, and to bring the fight to a close, and then the referee takes advantage of a moment of confusion created by the English, to withdraw from the fight and to declare it null!

The London *Times* says that HEENAN had two other advantages: the sun and higher ground. The latter is an illusion easily explained, and the sun of England, a great yellow cheese, never yet hurt any man's eye that wasn't amaurotic. The meadow chosen for the fight was as level as a floor—if it had not been it would not have been chosen. HEENAN got the choice of corners and took that which would put his back to the sun, as he had a right to do. HEENAN, in sparring, stood always in the same place, some ten feet in advance of his corner, while his adversary was constantly dodging about the ring. In this way HEENAN trampled a space of several feet diameter into a black mud, and then when, as sometimes happened, he was forced back from this mud to the unbroken sod behind, he had the appearance of stepping on to higher ground. But it was a mere illusion of the eye, and a reporter disposed to impartiality would never have imagined so flimsy a pretext for throwing so important an advantage against his man. Speaking of the mud, reminds me of a fact worth noting, that at the end of the fight SAYERS' breeches were black with mud, while HEENAN'S were as white as when he commenced the mill.

SAYERS had still another advantage beside that of his injured hide—an advantage, however, partly derived from this fact. He wore on his face an impassible and sort of patronizing smile from beginning to end, never relaxing once in the midst of his sparring, to show of what he was thinking. This faculty, a most remarable one, is derived partly from long experience in the ring, and partly from an inability of the cicatrized muscles of the face to perform their ordinary functions. HEENAN, on the contrary, being young, and having a perfect control over the muscular contractions of his face, allowed his adversary to "see his hand," (to use a gambler's phrase) and never prepared to give or stop a blow without relaxing from a smile to a fixed contraction of the mouth.

SAYERS had another advantage over HEENAN, and one which actually told on him during the first hour of the fight. HEENAN was in a strange land; it was the first time he had ever been brought face to face with a strange audience, and he knew the immense hostility that prevailed against him. No sooner had the fight commenced than the English began their intolerable system of "chaffing;" each time SAYERS got in a blow there went up a yell from the throats of the two thousand Englishmen present which made the earth fairly quake—a yell so loud and so terrible that HEENAN several times actually looked around in dismay, to see what it meant. Then, when his face began to swell, such monstrous insults were rubbed into his wounds as would have maddened any man not absolutely fixed in his resolution to keep in a good humor. "No use to bring that Yankee up—he can't fight!" "Now, look at his mug!" "Oh! take away your man—don't you see he's blind?" These were the cries that assailed HEENAN from all sides during the fight, and they were intended to intimidate and then madden him, in which case they calculated he would play foul and lose the fight; for it was reported that he was irritable, and would be likely to lose his temper and play foul. I do not pretend to say that the few Americans in HEENAN'S corner did not make a respectable noise in backing up their man; but they had such frequent occasion for their vocal chords in the early part of the fight that their voices were soon extinguished, and then the English had it all their own way. But, notwithstanding his well-sustained command of his temper, HEENAN was intimidated and feverish during the early part of the fight, as was seen by his frequently licking his parched lips and demanding water.

At first three policemen arrived on the field and attempted to stop the fight. The leading one tried to get to the rope at the point where I stood. I said to him, "it's no use to stop the fight now; SAYERS is knocking the Yankee higher than a kite, and it'll soon be over." This evidently mollified him, and he said in my ear earnestly, "Is TOM a lickin' him?" Of course I replied in the affirmative, and then, perfectly satisfied with the result of his mission, he was about to retire, when he reflected that he had not gone through the formality of asserting the majesty of the law. So he turned around again, and you are prepared to hear him call out, "You, TOM SAYERS and you, JOHN HEENAN, I command you in the name of the law to desist from your unlawful proceeding!" or something of that kind. But not at all. He cried out, "TOM SAYERS! You TOM SAYERS! TOM, do you hear me? Now you know who's a talking to you" (Poor TOM all this time had his mouth and ears full of blood, and of course didn't hear.) "Now TOM SAYERS, I tell you to stop fighting that American!" and this latter unusual formula he ejected three times, and then retired with his accompanying dignitaries, thoroughly satisfied that he had done his duty, and especially that the presumptuous Yankee would soon be knocked higher than a kite!

Half an hour later twenty policemen came on the field, walking slowly two and two, with a sort of chief at their head. They made an apparent attempt to get at the ropes, but they were pushed back at all points, and told that TOM was whipping HEENAN, which seemed to have the same magic effect upon them as upon their predecessor, and after a while they ceased to push, and with the exception of expostulations, actually became like the rest of us—spectators of the scene. Their presence was, therefore, simply a demonstration to save appearances—at the bottom there was no real opposition to the fight. Later on, however, when the fight was turning against SAYERS, their presence was put to good account,—it then became convenient to obey them.

MALAKOFF.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE FIGHT.

I am assured, says the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, that the umpire's decision will be carried out, and that SAYERS and HEENAN will meet again. May they have a fair field and no favor, and may your correspondent "be there to see." SAYERS' arm is still painful. It seems that the casing of the large muscle of the forearm is ruptured, and that it will be some time before this will heal and recover its tone. HEENAN'S nose is permanently broadened, and TOM'S sign manual is indelibly imprinted upon his left cheek in a scar very much in the shape of an inverted capital T. A few well healed scratches on both heroes alone remain to tell of their doughty encounter. It may be interesting, however, to know that "The Boy" died this day week of erysipelas in the head—at least some ingenious person said so, and society was convulsed for two hours by the idle rumor.

A characteristic story is told of the Premier on the subject of this fight. Whilst Sir C LEWIS was assuring the House of Commons, in sonorous phrases, of the unquestionable illegality of prize fights, and the liability to indictment of all who might witness or encourage them, a sporting member was busy in the Library collecting a purse for the Champion. Lord PALMERSTON came in, and was instantly arrested by the collector. "I want a sovereign for TOM SAYERS," he said. "A sovereign for SAYERS!" replied the Premier, "splendid fellow! I'll give you five." He was told that the subscription was limited to one, which he paid with alacrity. "I've great pleasure in giving it," he said, heartily, "but I wish you'd let me make it five."

The following letter was received in Liverpool yesterday morning, and it was posted during the morning in the Exchange Newsroom:

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON,
OFFICE, No. 170 Strand, W. C., April 26, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have been away from my office for some days resting from my labors after the fight, consequently your letter of Sunday did not reach me until Now SAYERS has been at Newmarket all the week, and is there still, so that your telegram did not reach him. I will try and communicate with him in a day or two. On Saturday he has to attend Mindigg-lane to receive a sum of money there collected. I think it a great pity the money should be given to him, and not invested in some way for his benefit. A fund is now forming to purchase an annuity for him, which, I am told already exceeds £600. I am, yours, &c.,

F. R. L. BOWLING. Editor *Bell's Life*.

☞ It has been determined to comply with this suggestion by adding the money subscribed in Liverpool to the fund in question.

TOM SAYERS' ARM.

The following certificate as to the state of TOM SAYERS' arm, is from the Surgeons of St. Thomas' Hospital, London:

"Having examined Mr. T. SAYERS this day, we are of opinion, from the contused state of the muscles, tendons and inner bone of the right fore-arm, that he will be unable to use that arm for two months, or probably more."

The sum of $200 had been collected for SAYERS from members of the House of Commons—all grades of politicians contributing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BRITISH GRAVES IN THE CRIMEA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SEBASTOPOL, Monday, April 16, 1860.

Being on a short visit to this place, and feeling very desirous to see the last resting-places of our fallen countrymen, I called on Lieut.-Col. GOWEN (American contractor with the Russian Government for raising the sunken ships in the harbor) for some information—he being the only person who knew their relative positions—who very kindly offered to accompany me. Our first visit was to Cathcart's-hill, where we found the beautiful large black marble cover on the tomb of Sir ROBERT LYDSTONE NEWMAN, Captain of Grenadier Guards, had been removed by sacrilegious hands, doubtless seeking for jewelry or other articles of value. We endeavored to replace the cover in its proper position, but were unable to move it. Col. GOWEN purposed having it replaced in a few days. We also found the hinges on the gates partly hacked off, evidently for the paltry value of the copper. I also learn from Col. GOWEN that there had been previously a number of shot and shell placed over and around several of the graves by relatives and friends who had visited the spot; these, together with the large shot surmounting the corners of the wall inclosing the cemetery, and on each side of the gate, are now all gone. We next visited the Artillery graveyard, and discovered that they had also disturbed the tablet from the tomb of Capt. W K. ALLIX, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir DE LACY EVANS. The walls around this cemetery were sadly broken down. We then proceeded to the graveyard of the Naval Brigade, where a ghastly sight presented itself. We found the slabs that covered the grave of Commander LACON USSHER HAMMETT, of her Majesty's ship *Albion*, had been turned over and the remains of that lamented officer entirely exhumed, the bones as well as some remaining portions of the uniform being scattered around the grave, which evidently had been opened only a few days before. It was truly a heart-sickening spectacle to behold the last mortal remains of this brave officer lie bleaching in the sun. Col. GOWEN assured me that on the following Sunday he would have the remains carefully restored to their former peaceful state. We then visited several other graveyards, and found them more or less in a very dilapidated state—the walls broken down in many places, and in some instances so much so that even the cattle have been found grazing within the inclosures. Notwithstanding, however, the mutilated and neglected state of many of the graves of those brave men who fell in the Crimea, still the sincerest thanks of every true Englishman are due to Col. GOWEN for the truly Christian and sympathizing interest he has so disinterestedly taken in having, entirely at his own expense and trouble, already repaired and restored many of the English graves and cemeteries, as well as several of the French and Sardinian, and preserved them from violation and decay. It is sincerely to be hoped that our Government will take such speedy and necessary measures for putting our graveyards in a proper state of repair as to preserve from obliv ion the last resting places of so many brave men who fell during the Crimean campaign.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the House of Commons on the 27th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the present position of the negotiations for a Congress on the Savoy question. He stated that the French Government thought the Congress could not meet until the Sardinian Parliament had ratified the cession of Savoy, and that they demurred to the proposal that there should be no civil or military occupation of Savoy until the decision of the Conference was arrived at. The Prussian Government held the same views as the English Cabinet, but the other Powers had not been communicated with.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, the proceedings were not very important. Mr. EDWIN JAMES gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the Reform bill, when in Committee, extending the franchise under certain conditions to lodgers.

On the 26th the Reform bill was debated at length, Lord JOHN RUSSELL being the principal speaker. No action was taken, and the debate was further adjourned till the 30th ult.

On the 27th, in the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that Government were doing all in their power to stop the Slave-trade in coolies between China and Cuba, and had opened negotiations with Spain on the subject.

The frauds on the Bank of London by PULLINGER, the Cashier, attracted much attention. A subordinate Cashier, named EDWARD J. LYTTLETON, had also been arrested, a deficiency of £1,240 having been discovered in his accounts. He attributed the deficiency to PULLINGER.

The forged pass-book by which the great fraud was effected is not in PULLINGER'S writing, and every effort was being made to detect the person who assisted him on that point. It is asserted that the misappropriations by PULLINGER extended over the entire five years during which he was chief cashier. There is little doubt that the greater part of the money must have gone in Stock Exchange speculations, although a number of other channels are reported. The Stock Exchange Committee had commenced an inquiry into the affair, as it affected the members of the Exchange. Two or three of the brokers who transacted business with PULLINGER, had surrendered securities, and also money, the proceeds of stocks and shares sold, which were considered the property of PULLINGER.

Rumors had been current of the discovery of defalcations at the London and Westminster Bank, but they were totally unfounded. They are supposed to have arisen from the Directors having recently called on two clerks to resign in consequence of a discovery that two false entries were made in the books in 1857, which, although involving a loss of only 40s., the Board felt could not be overlooked.

PULLINGER was again brought up before the Lord Mayor on the 27th. Nothing new was developed, and the prisoner was remanded for another week.

Rumors of other discoveries of a serious nature had also been current, but they were pronounced without a shadow of foundation.

The announcement that the Prince of Wales would sail for Canada about the end of April is incorrect. He will first complete his term at Oxford, and will not probably set out for Canada before the first week in July.

FRANCE.

THE FETE OF THE EMPRESS EUGENE.

GRAND MASKED BALL AT THE HOTEL D'ALBE.

The splendor of the scene presented the night before last at the *bal costumé* given by the Emperor at the Hotel d'Albe, and which, for the last few weeks, has been the great topic of expectation, was such as has scarcely ever been surpassed. The persons invited began to arrive at about nine, but before an hour had elapsed the rooms were filled. The Emperor made his entry shortly after eleven in a black domino, which he only removed during the evening to substitute for it a blue one. The Empress, who arrived soon after, was attended through the rooms by Prince DE METTERNICH. Her Majesty also wore a domino, which, to the general surprise, she never took off; report having affirmed that she was to appear as *Diana*, the Huntress. Her Majesty only remained a short time. The costume of the Princess METTERNICH was of a most unusual description, as the texture of her skin was completely darkened to represent a copper-colored Indian, and to suit a curiously picturesque attire, lightly fastened together. The Princess CLOTILDE showed exquisite taste in a most charming costume of a Bergère in the time of Louis XV. Prince NAPOLEON appeared in a domino. The guests were received by the Duke and Duchess DE TASCHER LA PAGERIE, whose courtesy and attention were unceasing.

Dancing commenced early, and continued during the night, but three quadrilles in particular stood out in bold relief for their beauty and originality, and the costumes of which had been previously arranged. In the first were represented the characters of the fairy-tale which delighted our childhood, Puss in Boots; the second was composed of the favorite personages of the Italian Carnival, such as Pancinello, Harlequin, and the rest; while the third, in which the four elements were attempted to be impersonated, gave to the admiring spectators one of the most lovely sights ever presented in a ball-room. The Countess WALEWSKI represented Water, being dressed as Undine. She wore a coronet of diamonds, surmounted by a conque shell of diamonds and opals. Behind floated on her shoulders marine shrubs. Air was personified by the Countess DE MORNY, who wore a head-dress of diamonds with wings at the sides, her hair being powdered with silver, whilst behind were to be seen light plumes. The Princess SWISKOWSKA represented Earth. Her head-dress was composed of a crenelated tower in gold, ornamented on one side with a cornucopiæ from which fell flowers and fruits. Fire was represented by the Princess CZARTORISKA, daughter of Queen CHRISTINA; she wore a diadem of flames of gold, her hair being powdered with gold, and flames of the same metal were intermingled with her hair. In each quadrille the ladies were dressed nearly alike; and in addition to the leaders mentioned above were to be seen the Countess de Persigny, Mme. Nieravitowska, and Mlle. Sivewiboft, the Countess de Morny, the Princess de Metternich, Mme. Nivredricka, the Countess de Portalès, the Countess de Labédoyère, &c.

This last-named quadrille was composed solely of ladies, four of each element, and each four being dressed alike, with almost the sole difference that the display of diamonds and precious stones was somewhat greater with some of the ladies than with others. But such was the admiration excited not only by the richness of the costumes but by the beauty of the ladies who took part in it, that a universal supplication arose for a repetition of the dance, and the request was most kindly acceded to.

At 2 o'clock the curtain which hung between the pillars of the garden corridor was raised, and presented a sight the magnificence of which could scarcely have been imagined, unless in beholding some picture by Paul VERONESE. This was the banquet-hall, which to that hour had not been opened. The corridor led on to galleries, which extended down both sides of the hall. At the further end scenery had been arranged so as to vanish into distance; a fountain sent up its waters in the foreground, and on them an electric light was so adjusted as to give the watery spray as it rose and fell the appearance of frosted silver. The scene was most beautiful, and called vividly to mind those abodes only read of in the *Arabian Nights*. The centre of the hall was reached by two wide staircases, and in its wide expanse were disposed twenty tables glittering with plate and crystal, and covered with a supper of a most sumptuous description. The attendants consisted solely of pages attired in a costume of the richest kind—silk, velvet and lace—of the Sixteenth Century. A party of musicians, also dressed most gorgeously, played during the supper.

The Emperor sat down at one of the tables but did not remove his mask, even while taking refreshment. Eight ladies were seated near him; the Countess DE MORNY at one side, and the Countess WALEWSKI, at the other. At the supper table of the ladies of the Court, were to be seen the Princess CLOTILDE and the Princess MATHILDE. As soon as the first party of guests had withdrawn, another descended, and so continued, until all that pleased had supped. Dancing was resumed afterwards, and the *fête* did not terminate until air in the morning.

Perhaps there was never seen a more magnificent display than on this occasion, or one in which every person appeared to have bestowed so much attention to faithfully carry out the various details of the costumes adopted. Expense seemed to have been totally disregarded both by the giver of the *fête* and by the invited, and the first rough expense of the entertainment before a guest had entered the rooms is estimated at not less than 400,000 francs. The display of diamonds was something wonderful, and the dresses were generally remarkable for their fidelity. Among the costumes noticed for their historical correctness and splendor were those worn by three English officers—Capt LUMLEY, in the character of the *Earl of Essex*; Col. BURNABY, as *Gustavus Adolphus*; and Capt. MAXSE, as *Francis I.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Chambery, announcing that the number of votes recorded in Savoy in favor of annexation will exceed 100,000; while the number of noes, together with those who abstained from voting, will be about 1,200.

The latest dispatch from Chambery states that the number of votes for annexation in Savoy was 131,744; against it 233.

The London *Post's* correspondent writes from Paris, April 27: "Lord ELGIN will arrive this evening from London. He will not stop, but proceed at once to Marseilles, where he will meet Baron GROS. The two Ambassadors will embark on Saturday on their mission to China."

The *Pays* announces that the Grand Duke NICHOLAS of Russia will shortly arrive in Paris.

The correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported that several arrests have taken place in Paris, in consequence of some plot having been discovered against the Emperor by Italians. It seems to be the rule that arrests shall take place whenever a *fete* is given on a great scale. The present occasion was the ball given by the Empress. The Emperor remained till 5 o'clock in the morning. The existence of a plot is denied.

The Paris Bourse had been animated and higher, but on the 27th there was a reaction, and the closing price for Rentes was 70.35.

FROM ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL IN TUSCANY.

Popular Festivities—The National Taste for Decorations—Disposition of the Army—Danger on the Southern Frontier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Sunday, April 22, 1860.

The past has been a week of festivities in Florence and in other cities of Tuscany. The visit of the King to this new portion of his dominions has been made the occasion of a general outbreak of joy. Florence, during the few years that I have known it, has been many times decorated with festive ornaments, but it has never worn so gay and graceful an aspect as on this last most happy occasion. In years past, under the absolute Grandueal Government, when a prince of the reigning family was married, or a child born, it was only necessary for the existing power to give the word and the town was illuminated, the bells rung, festive garlands strung, and other similar manifestations of satisfaction displayed. But it was not the work of the people, for their hearts were not in it. How could they hail with joy circumstances or events which only served to remind them anew that the control of the affairs of the State was entirely in other hands than theirs, and that it was only their duty to pay the cost of the show and submit? But those days are past. A new order of things has arisen. A generous King, with his wise counselors, has devised a system of rule which meets the approbation of the population of this part of the country, and if allowed to extend its foreign influence, will soon win to its control the whole of Italy. It was natural that the people should greet with a glad enthusiasm the chief who has done so much for their deliverance. And the enthusiasm which we have just witnessed is all he more beautiful in that it is spontaneous, sincere, and full of gratitude.

The Italians, like their French neighbors, have a great deal of taste as well as ingenuity, for festive decoration. For a week or two before the King arrived, this taste and skill had been in very active exercise to make the city look as beautiful as possible. Triumphal arches and columns, crowned with statues and hung with banners; tall masts, with gay tri-colored streamers; garlands of flowers, and laurel branches bent into arcades over the streets, combined to form a most suitable setting and background for one of the liveliest and most brilliant of moving *tableaux*. The whole population of the city, and of the country for miles around, was poured into the streets, until the pressure was so great that it seemed really impossible that the King and his *cortege* would be able to reach the Cathedral or the Pitti Palace. He succeeded however in doing both, amid the acclamations of the populace, which rang through the city from side to side. The rearing and plunging of the fine animal upon which the King was mounted, furnished a good opportunity for a display of royal horsemanship, while it added new spirit to the scene.

On alighting from the train, there was presented to the King by the Gonfaloniere, the following address:

SIRE: The municipality of Florence, which a year ago proclaimed you supreme conductor of the National war, now renders you homage as King, and makes itself the interpreter of this exulting people, who recognize in you the liberator of Italy. The reward which our perseverance now receives makes us proud of the difficulties happily overcome, enabling always in your promises and your fidelity. We the people of Lombardy and Emilia, we proud of your Constitutional throne, because to you alone it is given to unite these popular loves and make of them a free and strong nation. In our city, which preserves the splendid memories of two civilizations that here had beginning and development, your noble spirit will receive new inspiration and acquire a still higher conception of the new destinies of Italy.

We locume, generous King, to our city. To you who listened to the cry of sorrow of an oppressed people, to you the shouts of exultation of a liberated population. Your victorious sword has released us from the humiliation of a foreign servitude, and with thankful hearts we give to you a crown which no one will be able to touch with impunity. May the record of this day ever be grateful to you, as to us it is the most fortunate and the most memorable.

The passage of the King from the railway station to the Pitti palace, was an ovation such as only successful military monarchs are apt to receive. It would be difficult to describe, without using what might appear language of exaggeration, the enthusiasm, almost run wild, of the people as they greeted their sovereign friend and chief. Flowers fell in showers from windows, balconies and house tops, until the air was fairly perfumed with their odors, and the ground tapestried with their scattered leaves. Such a floral abundance proved once more the fitness of the title which Florence claims—"City of Flowers." White and crimson camelias are as plenty here at this season as grasshoppers in June. An elegant *bouquet* made of them, of a size suitable for a lady to carry in her hand, can be got for a paul, and one as large as a water-pail for a scudo. In the *Via Calzaioccoli*, evergreen trees of considerable size were put up through the length of the streets, and their branches stuck thick with these beautiful flowers. Everywhere they were in profusion. They were woven into a many-hued robe, whose gay and graceful folds fell wide over the fair city.

Thus, while the Holy Father at Rome is excommunicating, and pursuing with the curse of the Church the independent King, the people are following him with applause and blessings. The people know their friends, and in whom to put their trust. "*Il Re Galantuomo*," the honest King—is the title by which they salute the sovereign they have chosen. VICTOR EMANUEL will extend his stay in Tuscany to ten or fifteen days; after wards he will pursue his journey in other parts of his newly-acquired dominions. Everywhere he is waited for by his subjects with open hearts and arms. Illuminations are prepared for him, he is saluted with songs and shouts, and flowers are scattered in his path. His best friends can only wish that he may not be weakened by the inebriation of triumph. Difficult work is still to be done, and the severest trials of all are yet to be met. Weapons are at this moment forging, which are to prove the temper of the shield with which he is guarded. If the shield is of true metal, and those who hold it up are sturdy men, the last triumph also is sure. The snafts of a still formidable enemy will either be shattered against it, or they will penetrate it, and bring shield and bearer to the ground.

This part of Tuscany is now garrisoned wholly by troops from the provinces of Lombardy and Piedmont. The old army of Tuscany is scattered throughout the North. The soldiers here are, for the most part, resolute-looking fellows, and seem better suited to stand against the shock of conflict, which, upon the southern borders of the new Kingdom is yet probably to come. In a few days the first anniversary of the fearful Tuscan revolution will have arrived. From the 27th of April 1859, until this time, with all the great and most advantageous changes in the political condition of this portion of Italy, not one drop of blood has been shed on Tuscan soil. Will such good fortune still be the lot of this people during the coming year? It is a good almost too great to be hoped. Many blessings have been obtained at a cheap price. Can they be preserved without sacrifices of treasure and of blood? and if such cost is still to be paid, will the people put into the account in no stinted measure, their energies and their substance? The immediate policy of the Court of Rome, as well as the plans of the new French General commanding the Papal troops, will be watched with interest. The Pope has found a military coadjutor imbued with that fanatical zeal for the cause of the Prelacy, in its invaded worldly rights, which His Holiness has been praying for; and we may expect that in spite of all the talk of trusting to divine revenge, some earnest work is soon to be begun, if even a bloody vengeance is not attempted. AP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices from Sicily state that the insurgents continued to keep up a guerilla warfare in the interior of the country.

A Commission formed from among the clergy of Turin had drawn up an address to the Pope, which, after receiving the signatures of the clergy of the kingdom, was to be sent to the Vatican. This document advises the acceptance of the propositions contained in the letter of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

TURIN, Friday, April 27, 1860.

The Government has received the following dispatch, dated Reads of Palermo, Wednesday, April 25: The insurrection at Palermo has been suppressed. The state of siege is rigorously maintained, and a great number of royal troops are quartered in the city. Messina is tranquil, the armed bands in the interior of the island are insignificant, and are dispersing in all directions. The coasts are watched; great agitation prevails throughout the island. It is only in the province of Marsala that the Royal authority has not been established.

SPAIN.

THE EXECUTION OF GEN. ORTEGA.

The *Diario*, of Barcelona, publishes the following particulars of the execution of ORTEGA, which took place, as already stated, at Tortosa, on the 18th inst.:

"On the previous day the General was put 'in chapel,' according to the Spanish custom. He immediately proceeded with the utmost composure to make his will, and settled all his family affairs, even to the minutest details. Soon after, a sergeant came for the purpose of searching his person. This proceeding affected him deeply, and he exclaimed: 'This was wanting to complete my humiliation! a sergeant search a General! am I then capable of committing suicide as they apprehend? Certainly not; I shall die like a Christian!' He then took a medal of the Holy Virgin, which he wore suspended from his neck by a gold chain, and charged his cousin, DON RAMON BLASSER, to deliver it to his mother. His confessor, the Canon DON BENITO SANZ, afterwards came, and had a long conversation with him. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 18th, he took the sacrament, and some time after had a cup of chocolate, and received successively a missionary and a friend of his, a physician, both of whom were astonished at his self-possession and firmness. Having been informed about 10 o'clock that his execution would take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he merely remarked, 'That is very late.' Then he asked for a basin of soup, and ate it with good appetite. At a quarter to three he was informed that his time had come. He immediately rose, saying, 'I am at your service, gentlemen,' drew his loose coat round him, and took his place in the centre of the guard. As he passed the postern of the castle, he took off his coat, and requested that it might be given to his aid-de-camp, MORENO, On hearing the roll of the drums, he exclaimed, 'My God! you, who were innocent, also suffered these humiliating preparations; it is just that I, who am guilty, should undergo them too!' His voice was untaltering and his step firm. On entering the middle of the square formed by the troops, he noticed the people crowding round, and said: 'The Lord also allowed the people to be present at His execution.' He knelt under the flag to hear his sentence read. On being conducted to the fatal spot, he inquired, 'How must I place myself?' 'Facing them,' was the reply; at the same instant a handkerchief was put over his eyes, and he knelt down. An explosion was heard, and the General was no more.

THE ARREST OF THE COUNT OF MONTEMOLIN.

The following details of the arrest of Count DE MONTEMOLIN and his brother are given by the *Novedades*:

"Two peasants, brothers, of the name of BOYER, made known to the Queen's authorities that the two Princes were secreted in the house of a laborer named GONDAYA, in the village of Ulldecona, near Tortosa; and a strong detachment of the civil guard was sent to arrest them. the BOYERS accompanying it. The detachment reached the house at about 2 o'clock at night, and the officer in command having stationed his men near it, called several times to the persons inside to present themselves. No one appeared, and some of the guards were accordingly made to effect an entrance by the balcony. In one of the rooms they found three persons ready dressed, notwithstanding the late hour. On seeing the guards, one of the three advanced and said: 'Gentlemen, we are at your disposal. I am the Count DE MONTEMOLIN; this gentleman is my brother, and this is our confidential servant. We are ready to go wherever you please.' The Princes were taken to the guard-house, and were supplied with chocolate. At 4 o'clock, they were placed in a carriage and conveyed to Tortosa, where they arrived at 8 o'clock, and were lodged in the barracks of the engineers. They were treated with all the respect due to their rank."

It is stated that the Ministers were perfectly agreed as to the course to be pursued in the trial of Count MONTEMOLIN, but what that course may be has not transpired.

AFFAIRS OF MOROCCO.

Marshal O'DONNELL was expected to leave Tetuan on the 27th March, in order to return to Madrid.

The result of the late peace negotiations is not yet known. A rumor had been current that the Moorish plenipotentiaries were without sufficient authority to negotiate, but a semi-official denial is given to this rumor.

PORTUGAL.

The Duke of Terceira, President of the Ministry, is dead.

AUSTRIA.

SUICIDE OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The intelligence of the death of Baron BRUCK, the Austrian Finance Minister, is followed by the astounding announcement that he killed himself because recent investigations had led to the discovery that he was guilty, along with others, of great peculations and embezzlements. The Wiener *Zeitung* officially announces that on the 20th inst. Baron SAUCK gave evidence respecting the frauds committed by Gen. STRATTEN, the head of the Austrian Commissarial Department, who hung himself after he had been arrested, in consequence of the detection of his peculations and frauds during the war in Italy. "Baron BRUCK'S examination," says the official journal, "gave rise to further inquiries, which would probably have led to his complicity with other witnesses and accused parties." So the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, by an autograph letter, removed Baron BRUCK from his office, which was temporarily entrusted to Councilor PLENER. The Imperial letter was delivered to the guilty Minister on Sunday evening last, and on Monday morning Baron BRUCK was found bleeding to death in his bed. He had partly cut his throat, and had severed the arteries of his wrists, and his death appears to have been caused by the consequent hemorrhage, though it seems to be suspected that he had likewise taken poison.

THE AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.

It is asserted that the Hungarians regarded the new letters patent of the Emperor of Austria as of no value.

A letter from M. B. DE SZEMERE, ex-minister in Hungary, throws a different light on the appointment of Gen. BENEDEK, and controverts the opinion that it is to be regarded as a pledge of conciliation:

"It is true that this General is an Hungarian, but only by birth; he is not so either by mind, by heart, or by his antecedents. He was born in 1804, and since the age of 14 years has been an Austrian soldier; he has constantly lived either in Italy or in Gallicia, everwhere fighting against the people and their national aspirations. In the latter country he performed the most important part in 1846, when the Austrian Government gave to the peasants a reward of 25f. for the head of each gentleman implicated in the insurrection. It was also he, the only officer of Hungarian origin who, in 1848, came to fight against Hungary, making himself the blind servant of the Hapsburgs to such a point that he did not hesitate to aid in shedding the blood of his relatives, his brothers, and his countrymen. This is the man who is called on to govern Hungary. I ask you whether this choice of the only Hungarian general who still shows visibly on his forehead the wound which he received in the war against his country, is a pledge of conciliation, or a defiance and an insult? Gen. BENEDEK was of all the Hungarians the last man that ought to have been chosen. Hungary besides has eminent men enough, whose names would have been a real programme. I will quote to you the Archduke STEPHEN, not for what he has done in favor of Hungary, but for what he has suffered on account of her during a ten years' exile; among the Conservatives I would mention Count D'APPONYI and Count DE DEGENFELT; among the Liberals, M DE DEAK and Baron D'EOTVOS, without mentioning many others, who are not at all revolutionary, but whose names alone would have sat well and done all. The great political fault of the Austrian Government is that it knows what men are necessary, but does not employ them."

ASCENDANCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LIBERALS.

A Vienna letter of the 21st, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:

"It is stated on good authority that the ministerial crisis is over, and that the Liberal Party has obtained the advantage. Baron DE HUBNER returns to the ministry. M. DE SCHMERLING will also have a portfolio. It is not known whether Count DE RECHBERG remains in office, but it is not improbable, as he has lately advocated liberal reforms in Hungary, and exerted himself to promote the adoption of Baron DE HUBNER'S programme."

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The mails from Calcutta to the 24th of March, and from Hong Kong to the 15th of March, had reached England.

The Chinese were making great defensive preparations, and were endeavoring to enlist European artillerymen.

It was asserted that two English war vessels—the *Dove* and the *Algerine*—had been sunk by the guns on the forts of the Peiho River, but the statement lacks confirmation.

The Chinese rebels had penetrated the silk districts. Soochow was threatened, and should it be taken the trade of Shanghai would be entirely destroyed.

A fearful mortality had prevailed on board numerous ships conveying soldiers' wives and children to India.

Accounts from Japan are very unsatisfactory, and it is confirmed that the situation of foreigners was very precarious.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 23d of March.

Trade was reviving and prices of imports were well maintained.

The Supreme Court had declared free trade in money.

No news had been received from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, but it was stated that the Mission to the Zambesi Territory met with great difficulties.

The Maine Liquor law had been applied in the Pearl districts.

The wine growers at the Cape were alarmed at the reduction of duties in England on French wines.

The President and the Covode Investigation.

From the London Times, April 28.

Simplicity and purity are supposed to be the traditional virtues of Republics. CINCINNATUS would have scorned a bribe as much as CURIUS would have scouted a hairdresser. In our own country we contrast MILTON in his homely attire, and ANDREW MARVEL before his scrap of cold meat, with the gay and venal cavaliers of CHARLES II.'s Court. Our friends, the Americans, have been eager to construct a mythology on the same system, and to represent the chief men of their Republic as models of stern virtue and heroic rudeness. WASHINGTON'S memory would probably be more highly venerated but for his ruffles and aristocratic receptions. On the other hand, JACKSON has endeared himself to his countrymen by his roughness and his personal contests. The nation seems, however, in both these respects to have become as little Republican as possible. Luxury and extravagance are peculiarly Transatlantic foibles, while the important virtue of political purity appears to be fast vanishing from the soil. In the prosperous community of the United States, money has begun to have its effect in political transactions. How long the evil has existed we are not able to say; it is probable that human nature, even in a young and agricultural Republic, has never been wholly proof against pecuniary temptations; but it is only within the last twenty years that corruption has been openly recognized as a means of influencing the constituencies, while it has been left to a very recent time to reveal that statesmen and legislators are not free from a share in very questionable practices. Should the investigations which have been set on foot by the House of Representatives have the result which is expected, it may truly be said that the corruption practised in America is to that with which we are acquainted as a prairie is to a Kentish meadow, or the Mississippi to a mill-stream.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Our Government offices have some queer appendages; but "they do these things better in France." For in the budget of the Imperial Printing-office, which is now before the Legislative Body, a conspicuous item may be seen, and this item is—cats. To the curious an explanation is offered as follows: The department has vast stores of paper, printed and unprinted; to preserve these stores from the nibblings of rats and mice, cats are brought into requisition, and their food and the salary of their keeper is the item to which allusion has been made. But about the cats—thereby hangs a tail. On one occasion they came near becoming what a certain Southern paper would style "the *determina causa* of all *belli*" between the Directors of the Printing-office and the Director of the Archives. The latter had an artificial pond in his garden which he kept stocked with rare aquatic birds; the cats pitched into the birds, and then the archives man pitched into the cats. The keeper of the feline stock perceived that his numbers grew "small by degrees and beautifully less," and at last discovered the cause. The Director of the Printing-office said he wouldn't have his cats killed; the Director of Archives said he wouldn't allow his birds to be devoured, and an internecine war was all but declared between the two officials, when a compromise was effected which resulted in insuring safety and life to both cats and birds. What an army of cats it would require to keep nibblers away from the public printing at Washington!

— All distinguished individuals are liable to be beset by nuisances. Thus, the White House at Washington is ever thronged with office-seekers desiring interviews with that distinguished celibate, President BUCHANAN; the Tuileries in France has lately been besieged by lunatics who demand to speak to the Emperor—the reader will observe that the analogy is perfect. But we learn from a late Paris paper that a lunatic, whose delusion was of a singularly sanguinary nature, recently presented himself at the palace gates, and sought speech with NAPOLEON III. He was a retired Lieutenant-Colonel, and resided at Dijon; he came to tell the Emperor that, when serving in Africa, he slaughtered and decapitated with his own right hand 500 Arabs, between sun and sun; if his Imperial Majesty doubted this statement, he was ready to bring the 500 heads into the palace, and thus convince him that he was an officer of truth as well as of valor. His special object in coming to Paris was to obtain some recompense for an exploit which so redounded to the glory of *la belle France*. Alas! the poor man did not even get a ribbon, nor yet an appointment to a provincial post-office; he was sent to the Prefecture of Police. There is a moral to be deduced from this tale for the benefit of our Chief Executive; it is this: Even as the Emperor disposes of lunatics, so should he of office-seekers.

—The Paris *Constitutionnel* is responsible for a pleasing tale of Chinese life. Our Gallic cotemporary avers that a Yankee was politely invited by a Chinese merchant to make him a visit at his house, and that the Oriental host overwhelmed his Occidental guest with more than Scottish hospitality; providing for him a splendid sort of throne in his best room, and inviting a continual concourse of his friends to pay their respects to the distinguished stranger. The house swarmed from morning till night with courteous, obsequious and admiring Chinamen, till Brother Jonathan, notwithstanding that just appreciation of his own deserts which is one of the inalienable privileges of every true democrat, began to feel almost abashed by the homage which he received. But alas! Vanity of vanities! as all bright things come to confusion, one day the Yankee, having picked up a rudimentary knowledge of the Chinese tongue, stopped on entering his friend's abode to peruse a magnificent inscription over the door, which he found to run as follows:

"Here will be seen a real live North American; a species of creature rare in this country. Admission 2 cents, *payable on going out.*"

We make a free tender of the hint to BARNUM in consideration of the coming Princes!

—The prevalence of what is delicately termed "The Social Evil," in the Parish of St. Pancras, London, is attracting considerable attention on the other side of the water. At a private and influential meeting lately held at the house of a well-known citizen, a gentleman stated that he knew a street near Seymour-street, Euston-square in which were seventy houses, and all save four of bad repute. Various suggestions were made for the adoption of measures to remedy the great evil, but nothing tangible seemed to be resolved upon. As streets within a block of our own Broadway are not in a much better condition than the one to which reference has been made, a meeting of philanthropists might be advisable, to see if measures cannot be taken for the abatement of so shameful a condition of morals—measures which may lead to some practical result.

—The foreign papers bring news of the death of LOUIS BOHNER, better known in Germany under the name of the "Wandering Music an," who recently died in Gotha, in his seventy-fourth year. He was in his time a composer and performer of renown, and numerous productions bear witness to his talent. He was an eccentric man, jealous of his independence, impatient of restraint, and irresistibly prone to a wandering life. He refused every offer that might have insured to him a regular position and occupation; and, in his latter years, was reduced to travel over Germany on foot, hawking about his own compositions and selling them at low prices for a livelihood.

—Dr. J. H. YORK, not a son of York, but appertaining to South Boston, has got himself into trouble by attempting to administer his pills and powders compulsorily. Mrs. POTTLE's daughters were sick and Mrs. POTTLE inclined to the homœopathic form of treatment; but Dr. YORK was inclined to the Jesuitical creed, believing that the end justified the means, and, pushing Mrs. POTTLE away, attempted to force his allopathic remedies upon the family. If the people of Boston are compelled to swallow physic whether they will or no, the sooner they organize a society for mutual protection the better.

—Great interest is excited in France by the discovery of a solid green. Various experiments have been tried with it in coloring silks, cottons and woolens, and the result is said to be a perfect success, as the color produced neither changes nor fades with wear. The importance of this discovery to the trade will be perceived when it is known that Chinese green, the only dye hitherto employed, is sold at about $20 per kilogramme, while the new green can be sold at $12, and with a good profit to the manufacturer.

—An Indian hatchet has been found in New-Brunswick imbedded in an oak. Examination disclosed that it must have been struck there when the tree was young, and that it had remained there over two centuries, as more than two hundred years' growth of the tree was counted outside where the hatchet lay. Henceforth there will probably be no difficulty in localizing the precise place where the Indians "buried the hatchet."

—Even crowned heads are not exempt from railway casualties. The Emperor of Austria lately left Vienna with Prince MORRA on a shooting excursion. By some mischance the Imperial train ran off the track, and seriously disturbed the equilibrium of the Imperial party. Happily no one was seriously hurt, a few slight bruises were he only damage done. A fresh engine was telegraphed for, and the august passenger with his noble companion went on his way unhurt.

—The force employed on the New-Orleans *Crescent* has suffered from a foray of the Sheriff; that functionary having drawn some of the most important editors and assistants to serve as jurors. Another whirl of the Sheriff's wheel would probably oblige that paper to go to press with empty columns.

—Since the English papers have published that HERNAN was born in a place called Benicia, a village in the Troy borough of the United States, we shall have no difficulty in believing that Prince ALBERT lately inquired after the health of Gen. WASHINGTON, and if he yet commanded the American forces.

AMUSEMENTS.

There will be Matinées at our two opera houses to-day. In Fourteenth-street, "Moses in Egypt;" at the Winter Garden HALEVY's opera of "La Juive"—both for the last time. The preparations for the coming week promise a rich harvest for the musical. Mr. MARETZEK will bring out VERDI's opera of "Nabucco" with FABBRI; and the Academy directors promise "La Traviata," with Madame GAZZANIGA, who is once more about to take her departure for Europe.

The regular season at LAURA KEENE's Theatre will terminate to-night with the manager's benefit. BOURCICAULT's drama of the "Colleen Bawn" is selected for the occasion, and will be interpreted by the entire strength of the company. Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the eminent comedian, succeeds to the management during Miss KEENE's absence in Europe, whither she is about to repair for the benefit of her health. The Summer season will open on Wednesday with the "Invisible Prince," and another piece. Mrs. JOHN WOOD will be associated with Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in all the performances.

M. GUIZNOT, a member of the late French company, will take a benefit at the Winter Garden to-night. An excellent programme is provided for the occasion.

At Wallack's Theatre the fine old English comedies, superbly cast, have been the attraction of the past week. A novelty, in preparation for some time, has been deferred in consequence of their distinct success. It will be produced, however, on Monday evening. Mr. TOM TAYLOR is the author, and the piece enjoys the title of the "Overland Route." Rumor speaks highly of its merit, and it is certain that all the resources of Mr. WALLACK's establishment will be lavished on its performance.

At Niblo's Theatre Mr. NIXON has produced successfully another famous spectacle piece—"Blue Beard." Combining rare opportunities for scenic effect with a reasonable amount of dramatic interest, it is not at all surprising that this popular legend in a fresh dress finds new admirers in the frequenters of Niblo's handsome establishment. The houses have been all the manager could desire, and the piece bids fair to enjoy a long run. There will be a matinee to-day.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM continues to be crowded by lovers of the drama, as well as those who are interested in more curious but not less interesting things. BOURCICAULT's version of the "Cricket on the Hearth" is the present novelty. It will be played this afternoon and evening.

Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY'S Irish entertainments at Mozart Hall attract a fair share of attention, and justify the manager in announcing them for repetition during the coming week. They are the best things of the kind we have had in this City for many years.

HAMBUJER, the Wizard, is giving entertainments at Palace Gardens.

GEORGE CHRISTY, in addition to his regular performance at Niblo's Saloon this evening, will give an entertainment at the Getty Lyceum, Yonkers, at 1 o'clock to-day. Our readers in that pleasant town should not neglect so favorable an opportunity of hearing the best delineator of negro eccentricity now in America.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS will give their last entertainment of classical music at Chickering's Rooms, to-night. The programme contains some of the finest *morceaux* of their extensive *repertoire*.

Professor JACOBS, a well-known professor of magic, gives a matinée at No. 444 Broadway to-day, and an evening entertainment at the same establishment.

Messrs. FOX & LINGARD, of the New Bowery Theatre, announce an excellent programme. The comic version of the "Bronze Horse," called the "Bronze Donkey," has made a success here.

The arrival of the Japanese Ambassadors will not be without its musical celebration, if the following programme can be carried out. It describes with more than Oriental splendor a symphony recently composed by Father HEINRICH—the "BEETHOVEN of Kentucky," and a gentleman widely known for his devotion to music:

Grand Symphony in three parts for a full Orchestra: America's Welcome to Asia, presented through the most honorable Japanese Embassy to the Kin-sin-Sama, or Celestial Lord of Japan. Part I. Grand Historic Overture, Opening of the Sealed Gates to American Commerce; Exultation of the two Worlds, expressed by a Grand Heroic March. Part II. The Children of the Senate, Dai Sui, embark on the Ocean of Peace for a Voyage to the Land of Washington. Part III. Rejoicing of Columbia.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Reply of Senator Gwin to the Committee of Californians.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1860.

To the Hon. WM. W. GWIN—*Sir*: The Committee appointed by the Californians temporarily in New-York, (who have been examining the various projects for a postal system to the Pacific,) to address you on the subject, beg leave to enclose you their letter in a printed form. It is a matter of regret that the Committee only learned to-day of the deep interest you have taken in the Pony Express—in fact, that it owes its origin to you; they would have been glad to have incorporated in their address a fact so pleasing to your constituents. With the copy which goes to California it will be announced.

We beg respectfully to draw your attention to our printed letter,

And remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
The Committee,
By GEO. GORDON, Chairman.

[The letter referred to was published in the TIMES several days since.]

SENATOR GWIN'S REPLY.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, 1860.

To GEORGE GORDON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I am in receipt of your favor dated yesterday inclosing printed letter addressed to me by a Committee of Californians temporarily in New-York, dated on the 7th inst. Coming as this does from a Committee of gentlemen representing a portion of my constituents, I feel justified in adopting a different line of conduct from that I have heretofore pursued in regard to similar publications.

The Committee of which you are Chairman, and those they represent, have, in my opinion, been led into error in regard to my action and that of the Post-Office Committee of the Senate of which I am a member, by designing men, the most adroit of whom is Mr. J. C. WOOD, well known in California as the manager of the Adams Express and Banking Company. The Post-Office Committee has been besieged by these men since December last to induce it, to shape its action not to promote the public interest, but to put money into their pockets.

It has been the object of the Committee from the first to establish permanent overland mail service that would entirely supersede the ocean service. The first and great obstacle to the accomplishment of this policy was the transmission of printed matter, and especially franked documents. The Committee, to remove as far as in its power this obstacle, reported at an early period of the session a bill abolishing the franking privilege, which passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote, and is yet pending in the House. The Committee next proposed to establish a semi-weekly letter mail from St. Joseph to Placerville, service to be performed within twenty days, and to form semi-weekly connections from New-Orleans with the present overland mail from St. Louis to San Francisco, and to arrange the schedules on the several routes so as to have the departures from the Eastern termini as follows: Departures from St. Joseph, Monday and Thursday of each week; St. Louis and Memphis Tuesday and Friday; New-Orleans Wednesday and Saturday, to connect with the St. Louis and Memphis mail at Comanche Springs, north of San Antonio. This would have given daily departures from the eastern termini, (Sunday excepted) and four times a week from San Francisco and Placerville, and at an expense of about $1,100,000 per annum. This service would have carried all the letters to and from the Atlantic coast and intermediate points on the routes, and left provision to be made only for the printed and franked matter. Responsible parties assured the Committee this could be done by express companies for $150,000 per annum, and upon this assurance that sum was inserted in the bill. Subsequent investigation made it doubtful whether the printed and franked matter could be conveyed for this sum, and the Committee intended to leave this open for subsequent legislation.

In order to create a perfect mail system for the Pacific coast, the Committee also proposed to establish weekly service from Lake Superior to Oregon and Washington Territory, and a daily mail from Sacramento City, California, to Portland, in Oregon.

But this programme did not suit Mr. J. C. WOOD and his confederates. It superseded their connection with the mail service by abolishing a route established at extravagant rates of compensation, to be discontinued, by the express terms of their contract, when the Post-Office Department established other and more efficient service on the route. They have opposed the programme with skill and activity, and brought to their aid a powerful lobby influence, and have up to this period succeeded in embarrassing the action of the Senate. The bills subsequently reported by me were intended to neutralize the effect of this combination, and secure, if possible, speedy legislation on the subject.

The only hope that Mr. J. C. WOOD and those acting with him have of success, is to break the contract made by the Government with BUTTERFIELD & Co. I am opposed to this. Congress passed a law creating this service. It has been well performed, and is now our most reliable mail service to the Pacific coast. The contract has more than four years to run, and if unimpaired, we are assured of a certain overland service for that period. The great want of the people of California and the Pacific Coast is, at least, semi-weekly twenty days' service from St. Joseph to Placerville, weekly service from Lake Superior to Washington Territory and Oregon, and daily service from Sacramento City to Portland. If Congress will give us this we will be content, and should be for the present. For this I shall labor with my colleagues from California, Oregon and Washington Territory, eagerly and earnestly. If a majority of the Senate determine to break the Butterfield contract, then I shall, with my colleagues, as earnestly urge a daily mail from St. Joseph to Placerville, with the daily service from Sacramento City to Portland, and the semi-weekly service from Lake Superior to Oregon and Washington. Every section of the Union, from Maine to Florida, has daily railroad connection with St. Joseph. The mails can be conveyed there as rapidly from New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, as from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and there find a daily conveyance to the Pacific Coast. The whole mail-matter, letters, printed and franked documents, can be conveyed over this route for $1,200,000 per annum, which, with $100 000 daily service from Sacramento to Portland, and $200,000 for weekly service from Lake Superior to Oregon and Washington, will make the aggregate expense of the service $1,500,000, and give us all the mail facilities we desire.

As to the stale slander, that I am favoring the Ocean Mail Service to California, I treat it with the contempt I always have. There never shall be a letter conveyed under a steamship contract to California, after the 1st of July next, if I can prevent it. If a steamship contract is made to convey printed matter, it will be caused by the impossibility of getting it transported overland.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. M. GWIN.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS ANNIVERSARY.

Second Day—Addresses and Resolutions by Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Stanton, Miss S. B. Anthony, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others.

At the commencement of the meeting yesterday morning there were about one hundred persons present. There were subsequently increased to about one hundred and fifty. The resolutions from the Business Committee were first read by Mrs. ANTHONY, Mrs. JANE ELIZABETH JONES, from Ohio, was then introduced. Man and woman in the beginning, she said, were created equal, and anything that was done to give them equal rights was right and proper. Men would find it to their interest to do all that was right for women—to give them the highest culture which schools and colleges could afford. The young men, if consulted, would say, "Let the girls go to college with us." But, as it was now, the girls and the boys did not know each other. Young men were duped too often if they thought the girls that married them loved them. One girl wanted to escape from a stepmother whom she hated, and made a choice between that stepmother and the young man. Another married through fear of poverty, and perhaps some went into the wedded state through fear of remaining single. And yet young men boasted of their conquests, and did not know the true reason why the women married them! But if woman was allowed to use the talents which God had given her, she need not marry for a position. Educated women married for higher reasons than fear, bread or position in life. Woman would have her rights, let man do what he may. She asked no rights from man, for man had none to give her—none to spare from himself. Satan promised Jesus all the kingdom of the world, and the glory of them, if he would fall down and worship him; but it was well known that the poor devil had no rights to give. And so man could give her no rights to woman. She was born with rights, and only wanted man to recognize them. At least, like the Prince of Orange, she would die in the last ditch before she surrendered them.

Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn, followed, upon the rights of woman, as claimed by those present who had labored in the cause. He considered the force of habit as the great obstacle to the progress of the Woman's Rights movement.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Mrs. ELIZABETH C. STANTON:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the language (slightly varied) of JOHN MILTON, "Those who marry intend as little to conspire their own ruin as those who swear allegiance; and as a whole people is *to an ill government* so is one man or woman *to an ill marriage*. If a whole people, against any authority, covenant or statute, may, by the sovereign edict of charity save not only their lives, but honest births from unworthy bondage, as well may a man act partly against any private covenant, which he or she never entered *to his or her mischief*, be redeemed from unsupportable disturbances to honest peace and just contentment."

Resolved, That all men are created equal; and all women in the universe, as the equals of men, and endowed by their Creator with the same inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That any constitution, compact or covenant between human beings, or even between God and human beings that failed to produce or promote human happiness, could not in the nature of things be of any force or authority; and it would be not only a right but a duty to abolish it.

Resolved, That though marriage be in itself divinely founded, and is ordained as an institution by innumerable passages in the whole kingdom of universal nature, that a true marriage is only known by its results; and, like the fruit of the plant, will reveal only pure manifestation. Nor need it ever be said "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," for man could not put it asunder; nor can he any more unite what God and nature hath not joined together.

Resolved, That of all unholy conspiracies of heavenly truth and holy love, none can be greater than that *physical impotency* is cause sufficient for divorce, while no amount of mental or moral or spiritual *imbecility* is ever to be pleaded in support of such a demand.

Resolved, That such a law was worthy those dark periods when marriage was held by the greatest doctors and priests of the Church to be, *a work of the flesh only*; and almost, if not altogether, a defilement, denied wholly to the clergy; and a second time, forbidden to all.

Resolved, That an unfortunate or ill-assorted marriage is ever a calamity, but not ever, perhaps never, a crime; and when one party, or God and the laws or customs, compels its continuance, always to the grief of one of the parties, and actual loss and damage of both, it usurps an authority never delegated to man, nor exercised by God himself.

Resolved, That observation and experience daily show how incompetent are men, as individuals, or as governments, to select partners in business, teachers for their children, ministers of their religion or makers, adjudicators or administrators of their laws, and as the same weakness and blindness must attend in the selection of matrimonial partners, the dictates of humanity and common sense alike show, that the latter and most important contract should no more be perpetual than either or all of the former.

Resolved, That children born in these unhappy and unhallowed connections are, in the most solemn and important sense, of *unlawful birth*—the fruit of lust, but not of love, and so out of God, divinely descended, but from the earth, whence proceed all manner of evil and uncleanness.

Resolved, That next to the calamity of such a birth to the child, is the misfortune of being trained in the atmosphere of a house old where love is not the law, but where discord and bitterness abound, stamping their own dark features on the moral nature, with all their odious peculiarities; thus continuing the race in a weakness and depravity that must be a sure precursor of its ruin, as a just penalty of long-violated law.

Mrs. STANTON spoke warmly in defence of her resolutions, declaring incongenial marriage, particularly when the husband is vicious and brutal, to be legal prostitution.

Mrs. BLACKWELL added a long series of resolutions, declaring that marriage is a voluntary alliance of two persons, and from the nature of the case must be as permanent as the life of the parties; but that in no case had man or woman a right to surrender individual freedom, physical, mental or moral.

In speaking to her resolutions, she held that the marriage relation could no more be dissolved than the relationship between parent and child; and that the only question was, whether there really is marriage.

On the conclusion of the address of Mrs. BLACKWELL, WENDELL PHILLIPS arose and objected to the presence of the resolutions upon the records of the Convention. He thought that properly they should not appear, as they were extraneous matter.

Mrs. STANTON said they were only the expression of individual opinion, and that the Convention was not responsible for them.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said if that was the fact, then they certainly ought not to appear as a part of the record of the Convention. It was not a marriage Convention; they were there to consider laws and to oppose laws bearing unequally upon the sexes. He thought the Convention had nothing to do, as a Convention, with the theory of marriage; and he, personally, believed that there were Cæsars among women, as well as Cæsars among men. [Applause.] There were inequalities for which the law was not to be blamed—for instance, intemperance, a prevailing vice, bore much more harshly upon the married woman than upon the man; but the remedy for that, as with the question of what is called "free love," were sufficient to have movements of their own. He would, therefore, move that the resolutions do not appear on the records of the Convention. The speeches, if reported, would go out as individual opinion; but such speeches, he claimed, should not be interposed to delay the regular business of the Convention. They had had an experience last year, which he thought should not have been forgotten; and such discussions would, he thought, delay the consummation of the desires of the Convention, more than any other. They wanted laws to put women exactly in a like position with the man. They said to the Legislature, "make the laws of property as you please, but make them for woman as for man—make man and woman alike under the laws." [Applause.] From experience, he was prepared to believe in what has been said by a lady, and that was "that a man never could make a good defence of women's rights." He believed that to speak well of woman's rights required a woman's experience. In conclusion, he congratulated the assemblage upon the progress that had been made in the work in which they were principally interested. Great and sudden changes could be seen by all. When the monsoon was impending, the thermometer would jump an inch, but in lesser changes it made slower progress. It rose, then, by infinitesimal degrees, rendering it difficult to observe the change. The last Legislature of the State of New-York had jumped up an inch, in relation to the rights of women, and he thought they might soon expect a monsoon that would clear the field, and leave the women all that they desired. He would not be surprised if, at the period of two years, they would be prepared to dissolve the Woman's Rights Organization, follow the women to the polls, and see that they did their duty at the ballot-box. It was LUTHER who taught the people that it was possible for a man's wife to be an Episcopalian and her husband a Presbyterian, and so for them to differ and belong to separate denominations. So now it was beginning to be, and would be, were woman admitted to the ballot-box—believed to be possible, and consistent with the peace of the family, that the husband should be a Democrat and the wife a Republican. The opposite he could not imagine, for he could not believe for a moment that fresh hand in the field of politics could by any possibility be a Democrat. [Great applause.] He would therefore say that the woman might be a screaming Republican and the man might be—well, he could not tell what the man might possibly be. Mr. PHILLIPS left the desk amid the loud applause of the audience.

When he had retired, Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was announced. He said he did not disagree much with what Mr. PHILLIPS had said, but still he would not like to see the resolutions proposed by Mrs. BLACKWELL and Miss STANTON stricken from the records of the Convention. He thought that in the discussion of the primary objects of those who had assembled, although it was not absolutely necessary, still it appeared to be almost necessary to bring subjects into the discussion by way of illustration, or enforcing the argument, that might in themselves be considered as belonging to other or as being in themselves distinct issues. Had he had time or opportunity, he would have presented a resolution to the effect, that the rights of women were as fixed and as eternal as the rights of men, notwithstanding what any book, however excellent, might teach. They, probably, all recollected the story of the boarder, who, in the presence of the landlady, held up a piece of bread scrutinizingly in her presence. Madam was in the habit of spreading all the bread, and seeing him thus examining a piece of it, asked him what he was looking at. He answered, "I have lived for forty years, and do you know I am so great a fool that I cannot tell on which side the bread is buttered." So it was with them often in other matters. They, as men, did not allow any book whatever to drag them up to it and say what they were; and so it was with women. They claimed to state their rights and wrongs, in their own way, and stand by the result. After all, the whole question was that of the ballot-box. Give women an opportunity to say what the law should be, and the work would be done. If woman then was outraged, if she was pushed to the wall, it would be her own fault. If we choose—alluding upon WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and Bunker Hill—to go back to aristocratic Governments, we might; but if we were to retain the Republican form, we must retain it in its length and breadth, and give women a chance equal with that of man.

When Mr. GARRISON had retired, Miss STANTON claimed that the subject of marriage grew naturally out of the question legitimately before them. Marriage, it was held, was an alliance between equals, but the laws made it between unequals.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY arose and hoped that Mr. PHILLIPS would withdraw his motion. She was very sure that it was not Parliamentary, or the custom of Conventions, after having allowed a speech to be made upon certain resolutions, to object to place the resolutions themselves upon the record. Marriage was, and always had been, a one-sided affair, and therefore in her opinion, it ought to be discussed in such a meeting. [Applause.]

The President then put the motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, that the resolutions read by Mrs. BLACKWELL and Miss STANTON be stricken from the record of the Convention, and it was lost by a large majority, so the resolutions went upon the record.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY then, in moving the adoption of the resolutions of the Business Committee, wished to add a resolution of thanks to the late Legislature for what it had done for the cause of Woman's Rights. All the resolutions were then adopted, and after a brief address by Mrs. MARY DREW, of Philadelphia, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 11.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, 74	8...114	480	Harlem Railroad...13¾
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '68..106		30	Stonington R.....69
10 000 Missouri St. 6s....83½		200	Reading Railroad...41½
15,000 California St. 7s...90½		500	do.....41½
600 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.105		500	do.....41⅝
1 000 Erie 2d M. B's...99		100	do.....b3s 44
1 000 Erie R. C. B's 71..47		29	Mich. Cen. R.....40½
1.000 Hud. R. R. 2d M 102		496	do.....41⅝
6,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M. 89		350	M. So. & N. I. R....13
3 000 Har. R. 1st mge. 98		50	New Jersey R.....124⅝
2,000 Mich. S. & N. Ind. 6s 1909		400	Mich. S. & N. Ind...25⅜
s f con. b's.....93⅞		10	do.....25⅜
19 500 Mich. So. 2ds 7s 47		25	do.....25¼
2 000 Ill. Cen. R. b's...90		150	do.....25⅛
3 000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 43		50	do.....b30 26
1 000 Ind. & W. 1st mb. 76		50	do.....45 25⅜
1,000 Ill. L. & W. R. 1st m 97		50	do.....b30 25⅜
20 Bank of Commerce...160		100	do.....60 25⅝
5 Hanover Bank.....91		500	Panama R.....s10 145⅝
5 Metropolitan Bank.113½		150	do.....b30. 146
5 Continental Bank.101¼		100	Ill. C. R. Scrip.o.g 63¼
7 Commonwealth Bk. 99		200	do.....o.g 63
5 Park Bank.....112		350	do.....b30 63
10 Artisans Bank.....80		100	do.....s10 63
10 Penn Coal Co.....83½		300	do.....b15 63
12 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 99⅜		145	do.....opg 62¾
38 do.....99⅞		200	do.....s10 62¾
145 Pacific M. 4. Co...c 107		25	Cl & Pittsburg R.....7
100 do.....b60 107		100	do.....7½
50 do.....b30 107		500	Gal. & Chicago R.....67
100 do.....10c¾		100	do.....c60 67¼
50 do.....s10 10⅜		100	do.....b60 67
1300 N. Y. Cen. R...b60 81		100	do.....66¾
1400 do.....b30 8		410	Cl. & Toledo R.....3
2000 do.....b3 81		60	do.....s60 3⅜
200 do.....80¾		300	do.....31¾
100 do.....b5 81		100	do.....60 31⅝
200 do.....s60 80¾		100	do.....s30 31¾
100 do.....s4 80⅞		500	do.....b60 2
500 do.....b10 81		600	do.....b30 3
100 do.....b60 8		50	do.....3
100 Erie Railroad.....21¾		500	Chi. & R. I. R.....71
1175 do.....21⅝		50	do.....b60 71
100 do.....s60 21¾		100	do.....b30 70⅞
50 do.....b10 2		100	do.....b10 71
100 do.....b30 21¾		80	do.....b15 70⅞
50 do.....s30 21⅝		100	do.....b30 71
100 do.....b30 21¾		414	do.....70⅝
150 do.....2		100	do.....b5 70⅝
100 do.....s60 21⅝		300	do.....70⅞
200 Hudson Riv. R.....42½		100	do.....s60 70⅝
325 do.....42⅜		100	do.....b10 70⅝
100 do.....42¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$15 000 Missouri St. 6s. 83⅜		100	Gal. & Chi. R.....66⅜
10.000 Virginia State 6s 92		500	do.....b60 67
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....91⅜		200	do.....66¾
5 000 E. R. 2d M. B's 89½		100	do.....s30 66⅝
7,000 M. C. R. 2d Mort. 1st M.		100	do.....b30 66¾
& Fund Con Bds. 84		100	do.....b3 66¾
3,000 N. Ja 1st mtge. 83⅛		200	Harlem Railroad...14¾
& Metropolitan Bk....113⅝		500	Reading R.....b3 41
10 Park Bank.....112½		100	Clev. & Toledo R.....3
15 Hanover Bank.....91		200	do.....b30 31⅝
200 Pac M. S. Co. ex div 97		100	do.....31¾
200 Hud. Riv. R....b30 42⅝		100	do.....s60 31
200 do.....42¾		100	do.....31¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.....80¾		100	do.....s30 31
100 do.....60 80¾		50	do.....31
100 do.....s60 80¾		75	Chi. & R'k I. R.....70⅛
62 Erie Railroad.....21		200	do.....b60 70⅛
100 do.....s30 21		50	do.....b30 70⅛
100 do.....b30 21¾		500	do.....70⅜
25 Mich. Central R.....49⅝		100	do.....s60 70
450 Mich. So. & N. Ia R. 13		60	Chi. B. & Q. R.....66
260 do.....b60 13⅛		200	La C. & Mil. R.....¾
100 M. So. & N. I. C. S. b60 26		150	Ind. & Cin. R.....40
375 Clev. & Pitts. R.....8			

FRIDAY, May 11—P. M.

The strong demand for Stocks, noticed for some days past, was increased this morning, the upward course of the market being encouraged by the advices from England per steamer *Asia*. These accounts, though not later than the telegraphic news previously at hand *via* St. Johns to April 28, are much fuller in respect to American interests, particularly on Cotton, Grain and some of our securities in London. The recovery on the lower grades of Cotton at Liverpool under the heavy sales of the week ending 27th April, is equal to ¼d., and in some cases ⅜d., which secures, beyond reasonable contingency, a large amount of bills drawn from this side, and still running. It was this point, unquestionably, that created the uneasiness here among the Cotton and Banking houses ten days or a fortnight since, placing the extra demand for Specie last week at a much higher figure than it would otherwise have been. The private letters both from England and Scotland to-day, speak of the unfavorable weather this Spring for the Grain and Grass crops, and intimate, beyond question, that Wheat and Corn will be wanted from this side to supply the pending deficiency. The advices from London, in regard to the Money market, are of lower rates of discount outside the Bank of England, and the probability of an early reduction in the rate by that establishment. In American Stocks a rise is quoted of 1 ℔ cent. on the sales of United States fives of 1874, and United States sixes of 1867–68. There is also an improvement of 1@2 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds, 3 ℔ cent. on Eries of 1883, 2@3 ℔ cent. on Erie Convertibles, $2 on Erie Shares, and 1 ℔ cent. on New-York Central Bonds; sales of Government fives at 93¼, Eries of 1883 at 78, Erie Shares at 17⅛, and Erie Convertibles at 42 ℔ cent. Our own market this morning responded to these advices, and to the previous indications here of a rising speculation. The transactions were large at the early Board, and at an advance ranging from ¼ to 1¼ ℔ cent. Heavy sales of New-York Central at 81 ℔ cent., closing in the afternoon at 80¾ bid. Erie Shares sold at 21½ cash, closing 21¾ buyer 30 days, and the Western Shares were done at an additional rise of ¼@1 ℔ cent. In the afternoon there was a slight panic in the market at the opening of the Second Board, but after the adjournment on the Street prices were again steady, and the demand firm. As near as we could get the closing Share quotations, the following are the figures:

Central	80⅞@81	Rock Island	70¼@ ⅜
Erie	21 @21½	Illinois C	62 @62⅜
Hudson	42½@ ¾	M. South. G	25⅜@26
Harlem, P	38⅞@39	M. South. C	12⅞@13
Reading	43⅜@ ½	Galena	66⅝@ ⅝
Panama	145¾@146	Toledo	31 @31¼
Pacific M	97 ex div.	Burlington	66

The market for the leading Railway Bonds was responsive to the English advices, Illinois Centrals 90½, Erie seconds 99, thirds 89½, and Convertibles 48@49 at the close, and scarce; Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents., 94; Michigan Southern firsts, 83½; Wabash Valley firsts, 75; and Hudson seconds 102 per cent. The State Stocks again in steady demand, and several considerable parcels of Tennessees and Missouris taken out of the market for Western banking. The prices are ¼@½ ℔ cent. firmer than yesterday. United States registered fives of 1874 sold at 104, and the Coupon Bonds are not offered under 103½@¾ ℔ cent. The general market at 4 o'clock closed firm.

The advices by the *Asia* have rather weakened the demand for Exchange, without reducing the rates. We continue to quote 109⅛ on London; f.5.14¼@f.5.13¾, with less demand than for the last month, both for Bills and Bullion. The engagements of the latter by the two steamers to sail to-morrow amount to only half a million at present. There is no variation in Money rates; the actual transactions of which we are advised to-day are at 5 ℔ cent. on a list of 60 day acceptances, and 5@5½ ℔ cent. on temporary loan to the Stock firms. The general supply is reported easy. The movements of the Sub-Treasury to-day were as follows:

Receipts	$131,830 28
Payments	91,640 74
Balance	6,488,824 35

The receipts include $91,000 for customs.

The following are the earnings of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad in April:

April, 1859	$29 555
April, 1860	33 200
Increase	$3,645

No surprise need be felt at the influence of the reported Grain movement of the West upon our Railway values, when the difference between that movement into Chicago alone this season and last is considered. Last week, for example, ending May 5:

	Wheat.	Corn
Canal	609	189 531
Galena Railroad	80 810	19,852
Rock Island Railroad	10 150	147,450
I. C. R.	21.432	108 475
C. B. & Q. R.	16,736	146,921
C. St P. & F.	33,568	—
A. & St. L. R.	620	22,460
Eastern Roads	469	1 912
Total bushels	183 975	530 631
Same week 1859	44,599	98,375

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* in his letter by the *Asia* gives the following additional particulars on the Union Bank of London defalcation:

LONDON, Saturday, April 28, 1860.

Gigantic frauds have been the sole topic of the week. Scarcely had the full extent of the defalcation of PULLINGER at the Union Bank of London been ascertained, when the public received the intelligence from Vienna of the suicide of the Austrian Finance Minister, Baron BRUCK, consequ

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Maaines—Moses in Egypt.

WINTER GARDEN—Matinee—La Juive.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Money—Rough Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Blake—Bronze Dookey—How's Your Uncle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Hop Pickers—Evening—Do.

MOZART HALL—Moore's Melodies.

PALACE GARDEN—Hamburjer's Magical Entertainments.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

COOPER UNION—Peale's Court of Death.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 308—Wheelock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Portrait of Washington Irving.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Asia*, bringing European files and correspondence to April 28, and telegraphic advices by way of Queenstown to the 29th, reached this port in time to admit an outline of the news into a portion of our edition of yesterday morning. There is nothing of striking interest. The late fight continues to engage attention in England, and a renewal of the combat will take place, it is understood, as soon as Sayers is in fighting condition. In the meantime the golden shower continues to fall upon that hero—members of the House of Commons having contributed £200 to the growing fund. At the Newmarket races, the late antagonists had met, and associated upon the most friendly terms. The frauds of Pullinger, late Cashier of the Union Bank, were undergoing careful investigation. The peculator had been brought up before the Magistrates for investigation on the 27th, but the matter had been postponed for a week. Rumors of a fresh attempt upon the life of the Emperor of France, on the occasion of the *fête* of the Empress, were transmitted from Paris, but were not credited. The death of Baron Bruck, the Austrian Minister of Finance, proves to have been suicide. The recent investigation into official peculation had involved the Baron, who had been suspended from office. He at once put an end to his life by cutting his throat. The new Governor of Hungary, Gen. Benedek, is not well received by the liberal party in that country, who recognize in his unvarying devotion to the House of Hapsburg anything but a pledge of concession to the views of the progressives. Rumors of a change in the Austrian Cabinet obtained currency. Baron Hubner, who represents the Liberal party, had been summoned to form a new Cabinet, into which Count Rechberg would only find admission upon the abandonment of his ultra-conservative views. The remaining intelligence from the continent lacks importance. The news from Japan is to the effect that affairs remain extremely unsettled, and that the lives of the foreign residents are not regarded as secure.

Just before the steamship *Adriatic* had completed her outward voyage, the passengers organized a meeting by appointing George W. Warner, of Boston, Chairman, and Thomas W. Evans, of Philadelphia, Secretary, and passed resolutions highly complimentary to Capt. Comstock, who had brought their ocean voyage to a safe conclusion. The other officers of the *Adriatic*, and the noble vessel herself, received a due share of praise. In reply to these resolutions, Capt. Comstock wrote a brief letter of acknowledgment, expressing his thanks for the appreciation shown by the passengers of his efforts to promote their comfort, and the satisfaction which he experienced in the fact that the *Adriatic* had been permitted to act as the pioneer in establishing a new line of American Ocean Steamers.

Our correspondent writing from Bridgetown, Barbados, on the 10th ult., notices the passage by the Legislature of an act authorizing a loan for the new Water Works Company. As the citizens of Bridgetown have hitherto deen obliged to rely on rain water, they anticipate the completion of the works in question with much anxiety. To the date mentioned, 9,110 hhds., 702 tcs. and 1,718 bbls. of sugar had been shipped from the island. The subject of immigration occupies the minds of the Demerara planters, to the exclusion of every other topic. The three last cargoes of Coolie laborers taken home at the expense of the colony carried with them in money savings amounting to $70,000. A captured African slaver had been taken into Trinidad.

Our dates from Caracos, Venezuela, extend to April 24. The insurrection still prevailed, though a dispatch at the latest moment announced the death of Sotillo, the Insurgent Chief, of dysentery. The Legislature had fixed the number of the standing army for the next year at 3,500 men. The death of Gen. Ricolas Brito, Commander of the army in the Western Departments, excited profound regret.

The private calendar was the order in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Hale found his long-sought opportunity to review the Presidential veto of the Arthur Edwards claim. A long and purposeless discussion followed upon a propositfon to reconsider a resolution, in accordance with which the Senate, when it should adjourn, should adjourn to Monday. The motion to reconsider was finally withdrawn, and the Senate adjourned. The territorial bills were called up in the House by Mr. Grow, and opposed by Mr. Thayer. That organizing Idaho, otherwise the Pike's Peak region, was promptly defeated, and after a rambling discussion the others shared its fate. Pending a debate upon the propriety of accepting an invitation to be present to-day at the reception of the Japanese Embassy, the House adjourned.

Senator Bell, the candidate for the Presidency advanced by the Union Party lately in session at Baltimore, was serenaded last evening in Philadelphia, and, in response, spoke at some length, alluding to the causes which had led to the Union Convention. His own record for the past twenty years has considered sufficient evidence of what he would do if called to the office for which he had been nominated. Mr. Bell's speech was not received with very great demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, has written a letter to certain gentlemen who had applied for his opinions, in which he sustains the principles of Mr. Douglas, denounces the Southern seceders, and recommends the choice of delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Nothing of importance was done yesterday in reference to the Sickles controversy. Justice Leonard, in the Supreme Court, stated that he had conferred with his associates, and they were willing to unite in a certificate that it is impossible that either of them should in person take the testimony in the case. The case finally stood over, on the understanding that such a certificate should be made, as the basis of an application to the House of Representatives for a modification of their resolution, under which the testimony is to be taken. A preliminary injunction order was granted, at the suit of Thomas Suffern, against the City Corporation, to restrain the latter from proceeding with the contemplated widening of Grand-street.

The Women's Rights Convention held a formal meeting at the Cooper Institute, yesterday. The main question under consideration was the marriage relation. Mrs. Blackwell and Mrs. Stanton offered resolutions, bringing the subject up for discussion, which were opposed by Wendell Phillips, but finally adopted by a large majority vote; and, after thanking the late Legislature for what it had done for the cause of women, and asking for more, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A large meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at which a statement of the progress and labors of the Board was presented, and addresses were delivered by returned missionaries from Bombay, Constantinople, Southern Armenia, Southern and Western Africa, and also by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of the Theological Seminary of this City.

There was quite a numerous gathering of people at Cooper Institute last evening, in response to a call for a general expression of sympathy for Thaddeus Hyatt, now imprisoned in Washington for refusing to testify before the Senate Committee of Investigation, in relation to the John Brown foray on Harper's Ferry. Very strong speeches were made by Dr. Cheever, Wendel Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and a great deal of enthusiasm prevailed. After a collection to defray the expense of publishing the proceedings in pamphlet form had been taken up, the meeting adjourned.

Another large business was done on the Stock Exchange yesterday, stimulated by the favorable advices by the *Asia*. Prices were ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent. up, and the market closed firm. Exchange quiet. Money easy. The export for bullion for the steamers to-morrow, about $500,000.

Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant prices. Flour was moderately dealt in within our former range Wheat was in good supply and was heavy. Corn attracted considerable attention at full rates. Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Tallow, Oils, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Fish, Candles, Hops, Fruit, and Foreign Liquors were quiet. Sugars were more freely offered and were depressed. A livelier business was reported in Coffee, Hay, and Whisky. A fair amount of produce was engaged for Liverpool.

Political Prospects.

The political condition of the country is as completely chaotic as the most zealous lover of disorder could possibly desire. At no period within twenty-five years has there been so complete a rupture of all the bonds that usually hold parties together, or such an entire uncertainty as to the prospects of a pending Presidential election. The Democratic Party, which has preserved a form of nationality longer than any other, has at last been rent asunder by the same influences which have destroyed all other political organizations. Whether it can come together again, even in form, is a matter of great doubt: but even if it does, it cannot fail to lose nearly all the moral strength which it derived from its former union. It is becoming evident that the Southern Democrats do not intend to abandon their ground, or to waive their demands upon the party at large. The tone and language of their leading organs and their public men, show conclusively that they will insist upon the distinct recognition of slaves as property under the Federal Constitution, and upon the duty of all departments of the Federal Government to protect that property wherever it may be. We see nothing to indicate a purpose on their part to waive this demand. They may possibly consent to say nothing of it in their Platform, provided the candidate shall be a man sufficiently pledged by his life and opinions to its recognition. But the Northern wing of their Party cannot concede such a candidate, or such a platform, without the certainty of disaster and ruin in every Northern State. The only chance they have of preserving anything of their local ascendancy, is by resisting to the last extremity every attempt to fasten upon them the responsibility for such a creed.

Strenuous attempts will, beyond all doubt, be made at Baltimore to effect a reunion. Whatever concessions can possibly be made by Northern men will be yielded. We have little doubt tha they will recommit the Platform, and commence the whole session anew,—that is, if the seceding delegates return to the Convention, as they probably will. The Northern Democracy understand perfectly that without the South they have no chance whatever of success. They cannot repel the South, or refuse obedience to its requirements, without abandoning all hope of retaining the power and patronage of the Federal Government. The vast army of men in office, and of men who desire office, in the Democratic ranks, will insist upon every possible concession to the South. What are styled the Tennessee resolutions were actually drawn by a New-York delegate:—and we have very little doubt that nearly the whole delegation will go still further in yielding to Southern exactions, rather than abandon the hope of success. We see very little prospect, however, of any union which will be of the slightest service in the canvass. If they go far enough to please the South, they will go too far for the patience and self-respect of their own constituents.

We believe we incur not the slightest risk in asserting that there is not a single Northern State which will ever sanction the principle that it is the duty of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories. There may be individuals in the North who hold that opinion,—and there would doubtless be a respectable vote cast in several Free States for a Southern ticket nominated on that basis. But no such ticket could ever get an electoral vote North of Mason and Dixon's line. We doubt if the South expect it. We do not believe that the mass of the Southern people, if left to themselves, would ever demand it. But their leaders, who have designs of their own to serve, force it upon them, and they dare not resist.

The Republicans, then, enter upon the canvass with very great advantages. They have a broken and a hopelessly demoralized enemy to encounter. They may not be entirely harmonious among themselves,—but all their differences are upon minor points and unessential issues. They are cordially agreed in opposition to this demand of the South, and to everything which looks like compliance with it on the part of the nation. There may be some among them who doubt the power, and many more who question the wisdom, of Congressional intervention against Slavery in the Federal Territories. But there are none who will for a moment tolerate the principle, that Congress should intervene in its favor and for its support. They can have no difficulty in uniting thoroughly and heartily upon a platform, broad enough and explicit enough to meet the issue which is likely to be presented to them by their opponents. Differences of opinion can only arise among them when they attempt to go beyond the line of actual dispute, and to lay down a creed of political ethics which shall satisfy the moral convictions, instead of meeting the political necessities, of their constituents. It is by no means impossible that such dissensions may arise, for political conventions are not always remarkable for the practical wisdom which guides their deliberations. But if they avoid this rock of offence, they have a most excellent chance of achieving the victory.

Dieu et Mon Droit.

There is nothing more agreeable than being in no way responsible to anybody for anything you do. Next to this in comfort is being responsible only to those who either do not care what you do, or, caring, cannot conveniently call you to account, or are not likely to do so immediately. Any man who can treat himself to either of these luxuries, has the world at his feet, and may turn life into a carnival. A thorough-going despot, after he has been doing something peculiarly outrageous, always calls attention to the fact that he is responsible to nobody but God and his own conscience, and thus leaves his fellow mortals no sort of pretext for desiring an inspection of his accounts. He does not, of course, pretend to be certain that there will not prove to be a balance against him at the final reckoning; but to a worthy man whom he has robbed or bastinadoed, or an innocent woman whom he has publicly flogged, this affords only a modified consolation. In fact, it would require human nature to be very much more malignant and fanatical than it is for it to find comfort, under an odious tyranny, in looking forward to the confusion of the tyrant at the Judgment Day. A Sicilian or Venetian, of enlarged views and strong faith, may possibly find his misery lightened by reflecting upon the sorry figure which Francis Joseph or Ferdinand will cut when report of the various acts of their administration to the only court from which there is no appeal; but, in the meantime, the mass of the people would prefer a constitution and a responsible ministry.

Mr. Buchanan is a good deal more ingenious than either the Kaiser or the King. He does not venture to draw so largely on our patience as to deny absolutely the right of anybody in this world to inquire into his administration of the Government. He would prefer a postponement of all investigation till the last great day, but he knows perfectly well there would be no use in claiming anything of the sort, as a part of the Presidential prerogative. He acknowledges an earthly responsibility, because, though by no means a wise man, he is by no means a complete fool; but then, with a dexterity which his worst enemies must admire, he manages to make it the lightest yoke that ever sat on official shoulders, by alleging it to be responsibility "to the whole people of the United States." In addressing the band of editors who waited on him the other day at the White House, he said:

"The President is elected by the people of the United States, the Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the States of this Union, and the members of the House of Representatives by the people of those several States. But the President is elected by the whole people of the United States, and to them alone is he responsible, under the Constitution. [Prolonged applause.] Any encroachment upon his just constitutional rights, come from whatever quarter it may, is, therefore, an encroachment upon the rights of the people themselves. [Repeated bursts of applause.]

The insinuation which this assertion is intended to cover is, that the recent appointment of a Committee by the House of Representatives, to inquire into his official conduct, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable. We are, we confess, however, astonished at his moderation in making himself responsible simply to the people of the United States.

Responsibility to the "whole human race," or to "mankind in general," would sound far grander, and entail just as little inconvenience. But for all practical purposes it must be admitted that an officer might just as well account to the whole of the inhabitants of this Union as to the human family in the aggregate. If you once admit, as Mr. Buchanan maintains, that the House of Representatives—the "Grand Inquest of the Nation," chosen by the people every second year, and thus the exponents of their latest wishes and ripest opinions—have nothing to do with his conduct in office, no right to inquire into it, his accountability is not a bit more burdensome than that of the Czar or the Kaiser. The only mode provided by the Constitution for the expression of the sentiments of "the whole people" during the President's term of office, is the House of Representatives. There is no other body which represents them. Close the mouth of the House, and who speaks for them? Mr. Buchanan will be the last to confess that the newspapers represent them; or, if they do so really, that they do so legally and constitutionally. To get the whole people of the United States together in a mass meeting, after the fashion of the Greek Republics, is clearly impossible. So that our Chief Magistrate, according to his theory of his position and duties, might just as well, for all practical purposes, be responsible to "auld lang syne," or the "innumerable laughter of the waves," or the "moonlight hour," or any other impalpable abstraction, as to that gross, compound, and thoroughly palpable body, "the whole people of the United States."

We may depend upon it that this novel doctrine of accountability will not be left "unexploited" by that exceedingly large body of our fellow citizens to whom all accountability is naturally hateful. We shall, one of these days, see a burglar stand up in court and put in a dilatory plea of the following tenor:

"May it please the Court—My rights as a citizen were conferred on me by the people of the State of New-York, by means of the Constitution. You now propose to institute an inquiry into my conduct, with the view of depriving me of those rights. I deny your power to do so. I am responsible for my acts to the whole people alone. If they are dissatisfied with those acts, let them assemble themselves together and say so in unison. If they believe I have forfeited my claim to citizenship, by breaking into the prosecutor's house and appropriating his spoons, let their united voice proclaim my guilt. To that voice I will bow with all proper submission, but in the meantime, I must request the crier to adjourn the Court."

Indecorum in Courts of Justice.—The dull monotony of decent and orderly behavior which usually characterizes our Courts of law, was Thursday varied by a strong gust of personal slang quite worthy of Congress. During the progress of a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, the counsel being, on one side, a lawyer of extensive criminal practice and of some legislative experience, and on the other a German, the crowded audience enjoyed a pungent feast, which reflected anything but credit on the actors, or the Court that tolerated the fray. For a time the merits of the cause on trial were entirely forgotten, and counsel joined, without interference from the Bench, in a Congressional brush, in the course of which the expressive and elegant epithets of "Dutchman," "Pettifogger," "Tombs Skinner" and "Fellow," were mutually applied, with the same flippant gusto with which lawyers usually allude to their "learned friend," "the learned counsel," and similar expressions of legal etiquette.

However much it may be regretted that members of a profession which prides itself on its intellectual culture should violate the proprieties of ordinary social life, in their mutual intercourse, it is much more lamentable that they should be willing to make the solemn bar of a court of justice the arena of their disgraceful personal strife. Saddest of all is the picture of the Bench itself tolerating the infraction of its dignity by the disgraceful conduct and language of blackguardism, for the repression and punishment of which it is clothed with ample and summary power. That bench which allows the infringement of judicial decorum in the intercourse of counsel during a trial to pass unnoticed, can hardly hope long to escape insult, even more direct, to itself than it really receives whenever others are indecently assailed in its presence. The Courts of Justice ought to be strongholds, in which a stand should be made against the growing spirit of ruffianism which already so disgracefully characterizes our public, and especially legislative, assemblies. The Bar is always claimed to be the conservative element of society, as the Bench is of the Bar. It would seem, therefore, especially to behoove judges to maintain the dignity of their position against attacks like the one we record, unless they would alienate entirely from the Bench the already waning respect of the public mind.

Austria in Extremis.

While England and Switzerland are wasting their precious time in futile attempts to impress the great Powers with the enormous importance to the "balance of power" of the annexation of Savoy to France, events of quite another significance are rapidly ripening in the East of Europe.

The condition of Austria at the present moment is not less threatening in itself, though less alarming for the peace of the world, than was the condition of Turkey when the Czar Nicholas invited England to draw up with him the last will and testament of the "sick man of Europe." It is, indeed, hardly within the range of probability that another twelvemonth should pass over the House of Hapsburg without bringing upon the Austrian Empire a catastrophe unmatched in modern history since the downfall of Poland.

The suicide of Baron Bruck, the ablest practical statesman of the realm,—the only man high in the Imperial confidence who can be said to have comprehended in the least degree the actual financial state of the monarchy, the spirit of the present age, and the policy which that spirit imposes upon all Governments which do not mean to dash themselves in pieces; the man whom Prince Felix Schwarzenberg on his death-bed implored Francis Joseph to maintain against all the intrigues of the Aristocracy and the Army, saying, "there is but one man in Austria who can save your Imperial house, and Bruck is that one man,"—the suicide of this devoted, able, and, as for a time he had seemed to be, successful Minister, has struck the people of Vienna, we are told, into a kind of dumb and abject despair. Nor without reason. The death of Baron Bruck may well darken the heavens over Vienna, as the cloud of ashes rising from Vesuvius turned the noon to midnight over Pompeii on the day of its doom. For whatever may have been the real motive of that sudden and fearful deed, it reveals the absolute wreck of the financial organization of the Austrian Empire.

The Imperial journals assert that the unhappy Minister slew himself because he had been discovered to be the centre and life of a gigantic system of defalcation pervading every department of the public service; running back through the five years of his active primacy in the financial affairs of Austria; implicating functionaries of all ranks, and stretching over the whole empire, from the Lagunes of Venice to the mouths of the Danube. To fortify this charge, we learn that the intimate friends of the fallen man, the heads of the commercial class throughout Austria, the great bankers and merchants of the Empire, are everywhere undergoing examination at the hands of the Imperial authorities—examinations prosecuted with every circumstance of indignity and violence. The patricians and the generals are in the ascendant, and are everywhere avenging the odious triumphs of the statesman who dared to rise from the station of a Government clerk to the ear of the Emperor and the keys of the treasury; upon the order to which he belonged, and which he had done more than any other man in Austria to elevate into consideration, and to clothe with some small share of the influence which, for Austria's sake, he saw that it must be allowed to wield, if the Empire was to live, and move, and have any being in the nineteenth century.

Granting the truth of this version of Bruck's tragical story, it involves the hopeless prostration of every power in Austria but the will of the Sovereign and the word of the soldier; a will that was humbled at Solferino and a word that was broken at Villafranca,.

From other quarters we hear that Baron Bruck, like a much greater and nobler man, Count Szechenyi, the patriarch of Hungarian progress, took his life in sheer despair at the madness of a Government bent on its own destruction and the ruin of the nation cursed with its sway. Accept which interpretation we may of the catastrophe, it is for Austria one word more in that dread writing on the wall which, for the last eighteen months, has been slowly kindling into lurid prophecy before the eyes of the world. The vacillating policy of Francis Joseph proves that, blind and obstinate as he is, even he begins to pale before these signs of the times. He has humbled himself to Hungary, and is endeavoring to propitiate Prussia. Were he to beg the Venetians to oblige him by electing their own Doges, he could not more clearly betray the terror which is invading the walls of Schoenbrunn. But Hungary, cheated and scourged for ten weary years into a keener-eyed and more resolute nationality than ever, refuses the hand that is extended to her, not to raise herself, but to steady her tottering tyrant. And the popular party in Prussia, headed by the eloquent and far-sighted Von Vincke, openly demands a reconstitution of the German Empire, from which Austria shall be excluded. The Hapsburgs have worn out, not only the patience of the races which they have so long oppressed, but the faith of the race to which they themselves belong. They stand alone in Europe. The nationality of Germany, struggling to assert itself, will admit them into its circle only as members, never again as leaders. The nationality of Hungary, chastised by them into wisdom, awaits but the apt moment to shake them off forever, and assume itself that station in Eastern Europe which Austria might, under other princes, have held for ages yet to come. The nationality of Italy stands at their side, ready, armed and eager to strike down the last Austrian standard that floats upon the shore of the Adriatic; and sure, in doing so, not only of the acquiescence, but of the applause, of Europe and of the world. The work of 1859 is fulfilling itself with a certainty and a speed upon which even its author can hardly have counted.

Congressional Decency.

As a great many emphatic and veracious Southern gentlemen have assured the country that the election of Mr. Sherman to the Speakership of the House of Representatives would have been instantly followed by the dissolution of the Union, and the advance of Governor Wise upon Washington at the head of the Harper's Ferry militia, we ought, of course, as good patriots, to rejoice that so great a calamity was averted, and that in Mr. Pennington we found a happy delivery from our peril. But the part which was played by the member from Ohio, in a scene which yesterday diversified the dull monotony of Legislative business, might almost provoke us to regret that the official mace does not repose in hands which would use it so effectually upon the pates of the vulgar and the refractory among our senatorial sages.

A bill for civilizing the disgraceful district of Utah being under discussion, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, offered two additional sections, which he asked the Clerk to read. Thereupon Mr. Morris, of the same State, sprang to his feet, and with "violent gesticulations," denounced his colleague as "a demagogue." Laughter, cries of "Order," and the general hubbub which always follows such cries, overwhelmed the august assembly with a tempest which lasted some ten minutes, and through the furious raging of which charges of "brandied blackguardism," "deliberate falsehood" and the like were heard flung from one side to the other. The Speaker failing utterly to rule the whirlwind, it ran its own course, and, when its violence was a little spent, Mr. Sherman rose in his place, and, with quiet emphasis, demanded that the House should pass a vote of censure upon the member, Mr. Morris, who had caused this scandal by using improper and unparliamentary language. We are equally astonished and pleased to say that the first impulse of the whole House seems to have been to act upon this righteous proposition. But some technical question of order having been raised on Mr. Sherman's motion, the mover finally consented to withdraw it, expressing the hope that the demonstration he had made might suffice to effect the good he had designed.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, rejoiced in this withdrawal, for the somewhat singular reason that "the language complained of was much milder than had been frequently used before in that Hall." This argument may be satisfactory to Congressmen whose sense of decency has been worn away by constant familiarity with the indecencies and vulgarities which are fast fixing a positive social stigma upon their body, and making it a question whether persons who sit in the House of Representatives ought to be freely admitted into the society of gentlemen. But it will only deepen the public sense of gratitude to Mr. Sherman for his attempt to arrest the degradation of our National councils. It is commonly supposed that the fact of twenty burglaries having been committed with impunity, ought not to weigh in favor of a twenty-first burglar caught in the act of breaking open a door. And the general public, reversing Mr. Grow's logic, will only regret that the first offender who has been seized by a firm hand in the act of disgracing the American name, his constituency and himself on the floor of Congress, was not visited with the severest punishment which it is in the power of the House to inflict.

Minor Topics.

—Mr. Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, has just published new editions of his excellent works on *Milch Cows and Dairy Farming* and on *Grasses and Forage Plants*. These works have already taken a decided rank among the best agricultural publications. They are admirably arranged upon a comprehensive plan, and are published in handsome octavo volumes. (Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co., Boston.)

—*Our Farm of Four Acres and the Money we Made by it*, is republished from the twelfth London edition, by Saxton, Barker & Co., with an Introduction by Peter B. Mead, editor of the *Horticulturist*. Proprietors of small places will find much to entertain and instruct them in this little volume.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Methodist Conference.

TENTH DAY—FUNERAL EXERCISES OF BISHOP WAUGH.

Buffalo, Friday, May 11.

The special business before the Conference today was the funeral services of Bishop Waugh.

Before the hour arrived for the commencement of the services, the list of Conferences was called, and petitions upon various subjects were presented, fifty of which were in favor of and twenty against a change of the Slavery rule, and two or three against the use of tobacco by ministers.

During the proceedings of the earlier part of the session, the number of spectators had greatly increased, and when 10½ o'clock arrived, the hall was well filled with an appreciative audience.

The exercises were opened by congregational singing, followed by an eloquent and appropriate prayer by Rev. Dr. Durbin, and the reading of the 90th Psalm and the 4th chapter of 1st Corinthians, by Dr. Peck, and after uniting in another song of praise, the venerable Bishop Morris proceeded to deliver a most impressive and eloquent sermon on the late senior member of the Board of Bishops, Bishop Waugh, from the text of the 2d Corinthians, 11th chapter, 28th verse, "Besides these things, etc." The general theme of the discourse was Paul and his successors, in which the Bishop aimed to impress upon the minds of the ministry their duty to imitate Paul so far as he imitated Christ.

The discourse was listened to throughout with the undivided attention of the audience, and drew forth the silent applause of tears from many.

The concluding exercises were conducted by Rev. Peter Cartwright, and consumed the remainder of the session.

Political Demonstration.

SERENADE TO SENATOR BELL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 11.

A meeting was held this evening at the Constitutional Party Head quarters. After addresses by the Delegates of the late Convention, a procession was formed, headed by a band, which proceeded to the Lafayette House to serenade Senator Bell. Mr. Bell was introduced from the balcony by Joseph R. Ingersoll, who eulogized the unanimity of the Convention and the candidates presented.

Mr. Bell was received with cheers. He said it would be contrary to human nature if he did not feel deeply sensible of the honor paid him; but he also felt that the assemblage was mainly to approve of the action of the Convention. He did not appear to make a speech upon the political topics of the day, but to utter his thanks for the present manifestation. He alluded to the cause which led to the Convention—it being the distrust of both the Democratic and Republican Parties. He trusted that the party to succeed them would be a party of the Union and the Constitution of the country. The condition of the country required the people to come forth in their might and manifest a determination to call back the country to the true objects of the institution of a Republican Government, and not exhaust its energies in abstractions. It is manifest that the public confidence in the stability of the Republic deteriorated within the last twenty years; the Convention, therefore, wisely banished from its consideration all exciting topics that have scattered distrust between the North and the South, knowing that it could lead to no public good. That Convention thought fit among such a host of worthies to select your Speaker, is a compliment of which I feel my very unworthiness. He concluded by trusting that the party founded with such auspicious harmony and good feeling would be successful in establishing a new era, and if so the Convention shall not have labored in vain. His course for the last twenty years was well known and it would be needless to refer to it. Again thanking the crowd for the honor conferred to him, Mr Bell retired, amid hearty though not general cheering. From occasional interruptions and responses to sentiments uttered, it was evident that the crowd was composed largely of persons attracted by curiosity, and that the friends of the cause have hardly had time to get their enthusiasm to fever heat yet.

THE DOUGLAS PARTY AT DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit, Friday, May 11.

One hundred and fifty-three guns were fired this evening on the occasion of the return of a portion of the Michigan Delegation to Charleston. A large mass meeting was also held to express approbation at their course in sustaining Mr. Douglas.

The friends of Bell and Everett fired thirty-four guns in honor of their nomination at Baltimore.

THE BELL AND EVERETT RATIFICATION MEETING AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, May 11.

The ratification meeting is postponed till Monday night, owing to the storm.

Delegates en route for Chicago.

Port Jervis, Friday, May 11.

Hon. James Kelly, Hon. David Dudley Field, John A. C. Gray, and several other delegates to the Republican Convention, are passengers on the express train of the New-York and Erie Railroad this morning, *en route* for Chicago.

GOV. MORGAN EN ROUTE TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Buffalo, Friday, May 11.

Gov. Morgan passed through the city this evening *en route* for the Chicago Convention. He was received at the dépôt with a salute, and escorted to the American Hotel and back by Company D, of the Seventy fourth Regiment, and the Common Council.

Steamboat Casualties.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER R. T. LASS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Memphis, Friday, May 11.

The steamer *R. T. Lass*, Capt. Phillips, with 150 passengers, from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, snagged and sunk fifty miles below this place last night. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Mrs. James T. Lindsay, of New-Orleans; Mrs. Kate Whiten and son of Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. H. C. Neal and daughter, of Parkersburgh, Va.; Mrs. Wm. Harris, of Parkersburgh, Va.; John Paukey, Ill.; —Klugman, of Iowa; Wm. Wilson, of Cincinnati; Charles Allendale, of Syracuse, Ohio; Francis and Wm. Everett, of Louisiana; a fireman, a porter, and three servants, are known to be lost. The officers and the rest of the cabin passengers were saved.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER "PRAIRIE STATE."

Detroit, Friday, May 11.

The propeller *Prairie State*, for Ogdensburg, with a full cargo of flour, ran on a reef in the Straits of Mackinac on Wednesday morning, and sank immediately. The crew and passengers were saved. No further particulars received as yet.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT HANNIBAL, MO.—RIOT.

Quincy, Ill., Friday, May 11.

A fire broke out at Hannibal, Mo., this morning, on Market-street, spreading in every direction, and consuming two entire blocks. Loss between $30,000 and $40,000. Considerable excitement prevails among the citizens, who have commenced burning all houses, the inmates of which are supposed to have fired the buildings consumed this morning. No further particulars are yet received.

STORES AT LEXINGTON, MO.

St. Louis, Friday, May 11.

A fire at Lexington, Mo., last night destroyed several stores, and did much damage to the goods contained in them. Loss $20,000; partially insured.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BRISTOL, R. I.

Bristol, R. I., Friday, May 11.

The residence of James F. de Wolf was destroyed by fire early this morning, and the falling chimneys crushed a number of men. The dead bodies of Lewis Waldron and Mr. Horton have been taken from the ruins; seven or eight other persons were badly burned and bruised, but it is hoped none fatally. The property was insured for $12,000, but the loss exceeds that amount.

Freshet on the Patapsco.

Baltimore, Friday, May 11.

We have had a tremendous rain-storm all night. The rain is still falling, though it has somewhat abated. There is a great flood on the falls, and the streets in the vicinity are overflown. It is feared that considerable damage has been done above.

Baltimore, 3 P. M.—The flood has about subsided. So far no serious damage has been done, beyond the falling of numerous cellars, and flooding the lower stories of buildings in portions of Holliday, Saratoga, Jay, and Harrison streets, and the Market space. In some places the water is from four to seven feet deep. So far no serious damage is reported outside of the city beyond carrying off fences, etc. No damage is reported on the Ohio road, and trains are running without interruption.

Capture of a Supposed Slaver.

Boston, Friday, May 11.

A Spanish brig, supposed to be a slaver, was brought into Provincetown last evening by Mr. Hill, second mate of the schooner *Kienzi*, which fell in with her at sea. She had all sail set. No one was on board of her. She was furnished with large quantities of water, rice, peas, beans, bread, fish and beef, and had also a large amount of lumber for a slave deck. She was probably from Havana for Africa. A receipt on board had the words "Brig *Don Juan*" written on it.

Prize Fight in New-Hampshire.

Boston, Friday, May 11.

A mill came off yesterday in Epping, N. H., between Harry Finnegass, of Boston, and Mike Leavitt, of Lowell. Twenty-three rounds were fought in 36 minutes, and Finnegass was the victor. Leavitt was beaten blind. There were about 200 spectators present, mostly from Boston.

Drought Throughout New-England.

Boston, Friday, May 11.

Extensive drought throughout New-England is causing great trouble to farmers, who, in some parts of New-Hampshire, drive cattle many miles for water. Fires in the woods are also raging in many localities. At Hyannis, on the Cape, yesterday, a fire spread over 1,000 acres of woodland, and was quite extensive.

The Passage of the Tariff Bill—Celebration at Scranton, Penn.

Scranton, Friday, May 11.

One hundred and five guns were fired this afternoon upon the receipt of the news of the passage of the Tariff bill in the House.

A meeting is called for Monday evening and preparations are being made for a grand demonstration.

Hon. A. H. Stephens Repudiates the Charleston Secession.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, May 11.

Hon. A. H. Stephens has written a letter in reply to several gentlemen of Macon, in which he sustains the principles of non-intervention, disapproves of the secession at the Charleston Convention, and recommends that delegates be sent to Baltimore.

The Steamer Bay State.

Toronto, Friday, May 11.

The American steamer *Bay State*, which went ashore on an island outside of Toronto harbor on Wednesday morning, still resists all attempts to get her off—being now in a worse position than at first.

Death of a Bank President.

Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Friday, May 11.

Augustus Chapman, President of the Oswegatchie Bank of Ogdensburgh, died in a fit very suddenly this morning, at his residence in Morristown.

Testimonial to Tom Sayers.

Toronto, Friday, May 11.

A meeting has been called for to-night, to take steps to present a testimonial to Tom Sayers.

Railroad Accident.

Rouse's Point, Friday, May 11.

The passenger train from here to Montreal ran over a cow last evening. The baggage car was thrown down an embankment, and John McHenry, baggage-master, seriously hurt. The train was somewhat detained, but there was no other injury.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $60. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Opening Day,
THURSDAY, May 10, 1860.
TUTHILL will this day open the spacious store No. 366 Broadway, (lately occupied by Messrs. Goupil & Co.,) as a first-class hat establishment. The stock has been selected with great care, and comprises a large and varied assortment of silk hats of various qualities, Paris made and American soft hats in great variety; caps of the newest and most approved styles; silk, gingham and cotton umbrellas, carpet bags, hat cases, &c., &c.
TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway,
opposite International Hotel.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*[Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use.—*[Phil. Eve. Journal.*
Price $30. Salesroom No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Great Sale of Shirts.
SIX FOR $8, WORTH $12.
PERFECT FIT, and well made.
MERRLY'S SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 262 Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

"Eureka Sewing Machines."
Price $30, complete; gauges attached.
Parties not having full amount accommodated. An examination solicited. Office No. 493 Broadway.

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Skirts Made to Order.
New styles ties, 50 cents each.
Gauze undershirts and drawers.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Anniversary Hats.
The largest and most elegant assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, for gents and children, in the City. The clergy supplied at a discount.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

A Medical Whisky.
It is well known that Old Bourbon Whisky, in its purity, is an invaluable medicinal agent. We take pleasure in announcing to physicians, invalids and others that we have on hand a large stock in bottles, from the old and well-known Kentucky Salt River distilleries, which is a strictly pure whisky and worthy of entire confidence. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—This water is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be high y valuable as a medicinal agent. We know that ten thousand remedies are in the market, and advertised to cure as many different diseases, but we have such strong faith in the virtues of this water, that we do not hesitate to recommend it to invalids generally. Its curative qualities have been thoroughly tested. Call and see testimonials. H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rev. T. Starr King, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Rev. James B. Miles, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, Rev. S. H. Riddel, Rev. Thomas Whittemore, Rev. Martin Moore, Rev. Edward Edmonds, Rev. Chas. Briggs, recommend the careful reading of our pamphlet, "On the importance of iron in the Human Organism, and the Philosophy of its Uses in the blood." The pamphlet can be had on application to any druggist or to the proprietors of the Peruvian Syrup, (protoxide of iron.) N. L. CLARK & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Boots and Shoes for the Young.—Good articles, low prices, and an extensive stock, induce people to patronize CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. One specialty of CANTRELL'S is particularly deserving of mention, and that is his extensive arrangements for furnishing children with boots and shoes of the finest qualities and every description.

To the Afflicted—Just received, a full supply of Silk, Lisle and Flax Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps and Anklets, for varicose veins and weak joints. Do. do. Elastic Male and Female Supporters. A female in attendance to wait upon ladies. MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y., opposite St. Paul's Church.

Smith, "the" Hatter, has removed to No 131 Nassau-st., two doors from Beekman, next door to the Nassau Bank. Great reduction in prices. A fine moleskin silk hat for $2. As good as sold elsewhere for $3 or $4. Spring and Summer styles now ready. Please call and examine.

Something New.—"Stammering."—The cause and cure of this annoying defect will be fully made known to any person thus afflicted, on application, free of charge, by Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, Articulist, Office, No. 648 Broadway. Hours, 10 to 4.

Hair Dye, Wigs, Scalps, Fronts and Braids.—The best in the world to be found at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House. Private sky-light rooms for applying the dye and fitting on wigs. Copy address—No. 6 Astor House, Broadway.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., New-York. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Leary & Co.'s Successors—HUNT & DUSENBURY—Call the attention of gentlemen to the superior style and quality of their dress Hats, manufactured by them at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Shirts, all Sizes, Ready Made or Made to order, in the best manner, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 269 Greenwich, corner Murray-st.

MARRIED.

MEACHAM—NEWTON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, by Rev. Dr. McClintock, Mr. GEO. L. MEACHAM to Miss EFFIE D. NEWTON, both of this City.

RHODES—BIRDSALL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, HIRAM RHODES to Miss ESTHER BIRDSALL, youngest daughter of Geo. H. Birdsall, all of this City.

STEVENS—LOWNDES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, JOSEPH T. STEVENS to MARY JORDELL, youngest daughter of Henry Owen Lowndes, Esq.

WILKINSON—BURTON.—At New-Brighton, on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. James Brownlee, JAMES WILKINSON, Esq., M. D., to Miss LIZZIE Y. BURTON.

WILLARD—BRYAR.—At West Neck, Huntington, L. I., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., J. LE BARON WILLARD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY, eldest daughter of Edward K. Bryar.

DIED.

SINN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, CHARLES PIERRE SINN, son of Philip H. and Wilhelmina Sinn, aged 13 years, 3 months and 15 days.

His friends, those of the family and the late C. R. Fleet Musketeers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Charlton-st., on Saturday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GOODRICH.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 9, SAML. GRISWOLD GOODRICH, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette place, corner of Great Jones st., without further notice. The remains will be taken in the afternoon to Connecticut for interment.

HOLCOMBE.—In this City, on Friday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., HENRY HOLCOMBE, of the late firm of Prior, Holcombe & Co., in the 26th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WEST.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY WEST, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. West, No. 142 West 12th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J.

MCKEEN.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 11, after a long illness Mrs. JANE MCKEEN, relict of the late Joseph McKeen, of this City, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 East 31st-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CANOLL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 10, of apoplexy, Dr. DANIEL J. CANOLL, in the 50th year of his age.

GILLIES.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 11, WILLIAM R. GILLIES aged 49 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 500 Grand-st., without further invitation.

MERWIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 11, JAMES A. MERWIN, son of Eliza and the late Augustine Merwin, of this City, aged 17 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother No. 56 St Mark's place, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BLEECKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 11 HARRIET VAN RENSSELAER BLEECKER, widow of the late Alexander N. Bleecker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New-York, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

FOSHAY.—On Friday, May 11, after a short illness, JAMES W. FOSHAY, aged 31 years 3 months and 12 days.

Further particulars as to the funeral service and burial, will be published in the Sunday morning *Herald* and Sunday morning *Atlas* of the 13th inst

BERRY.—On Thursday, May 10, ELLEN, beloved child of James and Catherine Berry, aged 3 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

GOODWIN.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 11, Mrs. JANE, wife of Charles Goodwin, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 126 South 8th st., on Sunday next, the 13 h inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COUTANT.—At Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 11, at his daughter's residence, LEWIS PINTORA COUTANT, one of the Old Veterans of the War of 1812, aged 76 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No 134 South 2d-st., on Sunday, May 13, at 12 o'clock. The remains to be interred in the family vault at Trinity Church.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

BOYCE.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 11, at 2½ A. M., of scarlet fever, CHARLES, the youngest son of John C. and Sarah Boyce, aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, South 4th-st., second door from Union-av., Williamsburgh, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

PECK.—In Flushing, on Thursday night, May 10, ISAAC PECK, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The steamboat *Flushing* will leave Fulton Market wharf at 2 o'clock P. M of the same day, to convey the friends to and from the funeral stopping at the foot of 10th-st., E. R. on her passage each way.

FISHER.—At White Plains, on Friday, May 11, ANTHONY W. FISHER, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

BUCKHOUT.—On Thursday, May 10, after a long and painful illness, MARIA BUCKHOUT, aged 32 years and 1 day.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, Tremont, Westchester County, this day, (Saturday,) May 12, at 1½ o'clock.

LATHROP.—Lastevening, GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of Rev. Edward Lathrop, in the 15th year of her age.

Particulars of funeral in the evening papers.

HAGUE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, May 10, suddenly, CATHARINE P., wife of John Hague, aged 64 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Carriages will be at the Hoboken Ferry at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., from her late residence, Clinton av., West Hoboken, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Birmingham, Eng., papers please copy.

COVERT.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Thursday, May 10, at his residence, after a short illness, Capt. JOHN COVERT, aged 62 years and 10 months.

His funeral will take place, from his late residence, at 2 o'clock this day.

☞ Seneca County papers please copy.

SOLLACE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Friday, May 11, ROLAND D. SOLLACE.

Funeral on Monday, May 14, from the Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting at the Railway Depôt on the arrival of the New-Jersey Railroad train, which leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 o'clock. Cars return at 5:30 P. M.

VEDDER.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Friday, May 11, STEPHEN T. VEDDER, formerly of Schenectady, aged 38 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place at Hyde Park, on Monday, May 14, at 12½ P. M. His remains will be taken to Schenectady for interment.

SHERWOOD.—At Westport, Conn., on Thursday, May 10, EBENEZER B. SHERWOOD, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURR.—At Richmond, Va., on Friday, May 4, THOMAS HUBBARD BURR, youngest son of the late David J. Burr, of Richmond.

BROWN.—In Havana, Cuba, on Friday, March 23, Capt. DAVID BROWN, a native of Maine, and late commanding the bark *C. Heddle*, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and masters of vessels, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 49 Butler-st. Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—At Shanghai, China, Friday, Feb. 17, EDWIN A. NORRIS, son of Robert T. Norris, Esq., of this City, aged 18 years and 7 months.

From the Sacramento (California) Herald of April 21.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—It is our melancholy duty to record, this morning, the death of a most estimable citizen and worthy gentleman Capt. A. GREY MORGAN died last evening, at the Orleans Hotel. He had been in bad health for some time past. He came up from San Francisco about a week ago, but became so ill that he had to confine himself to his room. His disease was quite sudden, and to some extent unexpected. Capt MORGAN was a native of Aurora, New-York, and emigrated to this State at an early day. One of the most amiable men, with a heart as large as ever filled the human breast, he had gathered around him a circle of warm and loving friends. They live to deplore his untimely death. The funeral will take place this afternoon, from the Orleans Hotel, at four o'clock.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 225 May* 11, 1860.
18, 47, 9, 45, 65, 62, 39, 22, 54, 36, 71, 69, 56.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 226, May* 11, 1860.
47, 64, 18, 33, 4, 55, 11, 71, 65, 12, 73, 63, 46.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 328, MAY 11, 1860.
10, 38, 49, 27, 5, 9, 26, 4, 77, 7, 30, 40.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

"USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL."—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists, only 25 cents per bottle.
☞ See that you get the genuine article.

ICE PITCHERS, ICE PITCHERS.
ICE BOWLS.
22 THE PLACE TO BUY. 22
NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES
JUST RECEIVED,
John street, from the factory, and for sale at the LOWEST PRICES, BY John street, 22 22
WM. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John-st., near Broadway

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE.
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,
No. 5, FOR MAY,
IS NOW READY.
EDITED BY WM. M. THACKERAY.
This Magazine circulates in England 125,000 per month, and is edited by W. M. Thackeray. The first authors in Europe contribute to it, and it is beautifully illustrated. Nos. 1, 2 3, 4 have now also been received again, and full sets can be obtained.
Single numbers, 36 cents, or yearly subscription, $4.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
No. 42 Nassau-st., New-York.
And all news agents and booksellers.

LADIES' GILT BELTS,
HAIR NETS, SILK BRAID CAPS,
FRENCH and PALM LEAF FANS,
GILT SLIDES and BUCKLES,
FANCY HAIR PINS,
and MANY NEW GOODS,
Just received per various steamers, for sale to the Trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & OAKHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

A HEALTHY,
PLEASANT,
INVIGORATING,
TONIC,
BEVERAGE.
McKNIGHT'S MALT WINE,
Recommended by physicians in cases of consumption, loss of appetite, general debility, and as a tonic possessing the advantages of food and beverage. Packed in cases of one and two dozen each, and for sale by all first-class fruiterers and grocers.
ISAAC DAVIS, No. 24 William-st.,
THOMAS DAVIS, No. 99 North Moore-st.,
Wholesale Agents.

NORTON'S OINTMENT:
FOR
SALT RHEUM AND SCROFULA.
Permanently cures Scaldhead, Ringworms, and all Itching Eruptions of the skin.
This Ointment penetrates to the basis of the disease—goes to its very source—and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface. Large glass boxes, price 50 cents.
Prepared by GERRIT NORTON, Original Proprietor, New-York. Depôt at No. 15 Beekman-st., and sold by Druggists.

REMOVAL.
The office of the DAY-BOOK will be removed, On MONDAY next,
To the building
NO. 162 NASSAU-STREET,
Almost directly opposite the City Hall.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

ROSES, VERBENAS, DAHLIAS AND other Summer flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties from the garden daily, at our usual low prices, carefully packed to ship to any distance.
PETER HENDERSON,
No. 9 John-st.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Ice Pitchers, $6 50 to $10; Coffee Urns, $9 to $15; Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; Cake Baskets, $4 to $6 Castors, $3 to $12; Decanter Stands, $8 to $12; Forks and Spoons, $2 to $6 per dozen; Waiters, &c., at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE
THIRD EDITION
OF THE
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,
PUBLISHED DAILY
at 4 o'clock P. M.,
Contains all the news of the day, local, commercial, telegraphic, &c., to the hour of publication. The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER maintains with vigilance its long-established reputation for entire impartiality and independence of opinion, and its perfect accuracy and reliability with respect to its financial reports and commercial intelligence. The knowledge that these are its characteristics, gives to the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER an influence with its readers second to that of no newspaper in the United States.
The THIRD EDITION may be obtained of the newsmen at the

Astor House,	Metropolitan Hotel,
Girard House,	Laferge House,
St Nicholas Hotel,	Fifth avenue Hotel.

The depôts of the New-Jersey, Hudson river, Harlem and New Haven Railways; at the Staten Island, Brooklyn Jersey City and Williamsburgh Ferries, and at the Post-office news-stand, and also of

Broadway P. O., No. 422 Broadway.	Conroy, No 5 Hudson-st.
Wing & Co., No. 453 Broadway.	Telfer, No. 96 3d av.
St Nicholas Hotel.	Wascehose, No. 147 3d-av.
Bretano No. 636 Broadway.	Pillsbury, No. 201 3d-av.
Rogers, No. 827 Broadway.	Goode & Co., No 257 3d-av.
Price No 884 Broadway.	Taylor, No. 289 3d-av.
Greene, No. 942 Broadway.	Bennett, No. 463 3d-av.
Burke, No 633 Broadway.	Policy, No. 346 4th-av.
Inglis, No. 38 Carmine-st.	Williams, No. 348 4th-av.
Kirby No. 84 Bleecker st.	Busteed, No. 400 4th-av.
Van Beuren, No. 213 Bleecker-st.	Taylor, No. 444 4th av.
Housewoth, 321 Spring-st.	Brown, No. 34 6th-av.
Van Riper 133 Varick-st.	Bentley, 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Shields, No. 442 Hudson-st.	Gribben, 8th-av. & Troy-st.
Cregier, 14 Greenwich-av.	Rooke, No. 25 8th-av.
Conroy, Warren-st. and College-place.	Smart, No 87 8th av.
O'Brien, Chambers and Hudson sts.	Shepard, 23d-st. and 8th-av.
	Hart, No 256 8th-av.
	Beach, No 214 8th-av.
	Powell, No. 270 8th-av.

And in Brooklyn of

Greene, opposite the City Hall,	Bennett, Atlantic-st.
Doremus, No. 69½ Fulton-st.	Eager, Atlantic-st., near Court-st.
Heath, No. 131 Myrtle-av.	

LATEST NEWS.
THE
THIRD EDITION
OF THE
"EVENING POST,"
Published at 4 o'clock,
Can be had of Newsboys and News Agents everywhere.

BASE BALL.—THE SUNDAY MERCURY, OF to-morrow, will contain a full report of ALL THE BASE BALL MATCHES OF THE WEEK, together with a vast amount of matter interesting to all classes of our citizens.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
has a larger circulation than any other Sunday newspaper in America. Advertisements received until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENINGS. Office No. 46 Ann-st.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,
FOR MAY.
READY THIS MORNING.
EDITED BY W. M. THACKERAY.

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12. Roundabout Papers—No. 3—On Ribbons.

A full supply of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 has now arrived. All wishing to complete sets or commence subscriptions from No. 1, will pleasedo so at once.
Single numbers 36 cents, or $4 per annum.
WILMAR & ROGERS. No. 42 Nassau-st., New-York, and all booksellers and news agents in the United States.

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WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
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MADE TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS:
Made of New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each. Also, the very best Shirts that can be made, $2 each.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, upstairs,
between White and Walker sts.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortments of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishment in this City, go to F. S. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES. ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 88 to 100 cents per yard.

MESSRS. E. V HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
opened their
BRANCH STORE,
AT
NO. 42 EAST 14TH ST., UNION-SQUARE,
On MONDAY, the 7th inst., with a most elegant assortment of entirely new styles of
FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
MIRRORS, CORNICES and BRONZES.

FACTS.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
THIRTEENTH WITNESS.
TYPHOID FEVER—CHILLS AND FEVER—PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—PRUDENCE BAILEY, Rushville, Ind., testifies:
"I have cured some very bad cases of typhoid fever and chills and fever with Radway's Regulating Pills and Ready Relief. A single application of the Ready Relief has relieved severe pains in the head, heart and stomach. A few drops of the Ready Relief will stop the palpitation of the heart in a few minutes. I have had the phthsis for these last ten years; have consulted several physicians; none of them could relieve me. Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills, and Renovating Resolvent, always afford me relief from this distressing complaint. They are speedily working a cure."
R. R Relief, 25c., 50 c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c. per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. HUTCHINGS, No 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS are the most reliable medicine ever introduced for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, or any derangement of the digestive organs. They create a good appetite, enrich the blood, strengthen and brace up the system, are very fine flavored and pleasant to the taste. Are economical and cheap Sold in full quart bottles, for 50 cents, by the principal Druggists everywhere.

HOCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA.
The reputation of these Springs is established throughout Virginia and the South, and is rapidly extending over the whole Union.
The many remarkable cures performed by them in DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, SCROFULA AND ALL GLANDULAR AND SKIN DISEASES, CHRONIC NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, PILES, &c., have attracted the attention of the most eminent medical men in every section of the country.
Dr. Cartwright, of New-Orleans, says: "In truth, I know of no water in Europe or America so rich in *medical substances* as that of Rockbridge Alum Springs."
Dr. Moorman, resident Physician at the White Sulphur: "It is a matter of no little importance that the public should be fully apprized of the remarkable efficacy of the Rockbridge waters, in strumous diseases especially. They have long stood a reproach to our profession, and never, but in these waters, has a remedy been found that deserves the name of a *specific* for their cure."
Dr. Carter of Virginia, certifies "that the water is a *powerful alterative*, acts on the glandular system generally and possesses great *tonic* properties."
Rev. Dr. Ruffner: "I have repeatedly used it, and besides the good effects upon my general health, I found it peculiarly efficacious in dispelling CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, and promoting a healthy action of the skin. No other medicine that I have ever used had so remarkable virtue in this respect."
Dr. J. A. Mibane, of Greensboro', N. C., says: "I am perfectly satisfied that the waters are unequaled by any in the world for *ulcers*, and especially those of a *scrofulous* nature."
The late Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., in a letter to the New-York *Observer*, July, 1825, says: "Startling instances of the cure of dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa are occurring every year. These waters are not a nostrum; everybody sees and knows all about them. They are not a quack medicine; the regular Faculty exhibit them under due guards and cautions. We have felt it to be a duty to increase, so far as we could, the public knowledge of these fountains."
An invalid, writing from Ohio, says: "My dyspepsia, with all its train of horrible nervous symptoms, has been relieved, and effectually and permanently cured."
Another, from North Carolina, writes that "after exhausting the best medical skill in a case of chronic diarrhœa, it has yielded to the curative powers of the Rockbridge Alum Water."
Our pamphlet is filled with letters of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, lawyers, and all classes of our fellow-citizens, who certify their personal knowledge and experience of the virtues of this water.
The establishment, much enlarged and improved in all its appointments and appliances, is now open to visitors.
It is about eleven or twelve hours distant from Washington City, the cars of the Virginia Central Railroad passing within five miles of it. Passengers from the North take the Alexandria boat at Washington City, and from Alexandria by cars to Gordonsville, and thence by the Central cars to Millboro' Depôt, five miles distant; from which point comfortable coaches convey them to the Springs.
Passengers from the South by the seaboard route come to Richmond, and thence by Central cars to Millboro'. Those coming over the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad come to Lynchburg, thence by the new road to Charlottesville, passing in full view of Monticello and the University of Virginia, thence to Millboro'.
The Rockbridge Alum being the first in order of the Virginia Springs reached by the traveler *en route* for the celebrated White Sulphur, Sweet Springs, &c., &c., is a convenient resting point. We shall try and make it a comfortable one. The Natural Bridge is in this county, 30 miles distant.
Pamphlets sent promptly on application.
FRAZIER & RANDOLPH,
Proprietors.
P. S.—The Rockbridge Alum Spring Water in bottles is sold by HEGEMAN & CO, Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway,
Agents for New-York.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
MADE BY THE
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
AT WALTHAM, MASS.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Attention is invited to the following statement of facts in regard to these watches, and some considerations why they should be preferred to those of foreign manufacture:
Notwithstanding the determined and persistent efforts of many of those dealing in foreign watches to prejudice the public against ours, their sale has been constantly on the increase ever since the manufacture was commenced; thus evidencing that they have grown into popular favor through their intrinsic merits.
Our peculiar system of making the different parts of each watch the exact counterpart of every other watch of the same series, leads to a uniformity in quality which can never be attained by the foreign process. If one of our watches is good, all are good; whereas each foreign watch is only a *probability by itself*, depending upon the skill and fidelity of the particular workman who may happen to be employed upon it.
In addition to these primary conditions of success, every watch issued by the Company is made of the most choice and enduring materials, carefully finished by the various processes to which they are subjected, and then put together inspected and severely tested by the best workmen in the factory. Such has been the care with which these various duties have been performed, that out of the large number of watches sold, not more than a dozen or two have been returned to the Company for exchange, from any cause whatever.
Every watch is guaranteed by a guarantee that is good for something, and by parties that can be readily reached. Foreign watches of the most inferior description are often fully guaranteed by their makers, whom it is impossible to call to account under any circumstances.
American watches come to the consumer unburdened by the various expenses and profits incident to importation—the total of which, including Custom-house duties, more than doubles the prime cost of the watch before it gets to the pocket of the ultimate owner. This consideration of itself should decide the question in our favor.
To conclude: we claim that our watches are the best and most desirable time-keepers in the world, besides being the cheapest; and we assert that a series of watches was never made that would show so little average variation from true time as those we have issued. In individual instances their performance has been unsurpassed by anything recorded in the history of horology.
N. B.—We have just introduced a new style of Watch, elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have hitherto produced, with several improvements calculated to insure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which all watches hitherto have been liable.
A descriptive pamphlet, containing full information and numerous certificates from well-known individuals, may be had on application to the undersigned.
As these watches are for sale by Jewelers generally throughout the Union, we do not solicit orders for single watches.
CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.
For the American Watch Company,
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, PORTMONNAIES, CARD CASES, &c.,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOM

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

—Dr. TYNG says: "Around every church there is a field of local labor and usefulness among children who are neglected by others, and for whose soul no man cares. Here arises a local field for benevolence in this relation. These may be gathered into the nursery of the church already established, and thus perhaps saved by the Lord's blessing for ever, and made to carry the blessings of salvation to the families from which they came. And our whole experience shows us how appropriate and successful this class of religious effort has been made in this relation, and how richly and surely a church so laboring and sowing gathers a harvest and wages unto eternal life. Or this aggressive action may be carried on in the establishment of mission or branch schools in neighboring and convenient localities."

—The Free (Episcopal) Christ Church, in Elizabeth, New-Jersey, seats only about three hundred persons, and yet the average weekly offering for the support of the clergy and parochial expenses has been $46 27; for alms and other charities of the Church, $20 70; the total amount of money received through the Offertory during the past year being $3,850 22, and during the past seven years, $26,214 99. This is evidently a success. Another Free Episcopal Church has been organized in Wisconsin. St. Matthew's, Kenosha, has adopted the free sitting system. On Easter day it was unanimously resolved to give up all rented pews, and to open the church henceforward to each and all alike.

—A farewell meeting, to take leave of Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, prior to his return to India, will be held tomorrow evening in the Twenty ninth-street Reformed Dutch Church. Dr. SCUDDER's expectation is to spend the Summer in Switzerland, and reach India in the Autumn. His residence there will be on the Neilgherry Hills, probably in charge of the Coonoor Church. The climate in that locality, which is 6,000 feet above the sea, gives hope that Dr. SCUDDER will be able to work constantly and efficiently. It will gratify Dr. SCUDDER's many friends to learn that this arrangement will justify him in taking his entire family back to India.

—Rev. Dr. RIGGS writes from Constantinople in opposition to a union between native Presbyteries and American Synods. He says: "There does not and cannot exist between the members of the churches in two countries the same *acquaintance* which may exist between those residing in the same country. In case a large emigration is going on from one country to another, that kind of acquaintance might for a time be kept up, and might plead for the continuance of an ecclesiastical connection, which, however, (as we see in the case of our own land and the lands of our fathers,) could not be permanent."

—It is stated that one church in this City has advanced one hundred and fifty per cent. upon its contributions of former years, for the American Board of Missions, by taking its monthly contribution at the public Sabbath service next preceding the monthly concert, while retaining the observance of Monday as the concert of prayer. The Monday evening concert in our City churches is less fully attended than it was years ago, when the religious interest of the churches was less subdivided, and when the missionary spirit was more fervent.

—The French Theatre on Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, has been engaged for Sabbath evening preaching, and several prominent ministers of different denominations have volunteered their services. It is thought that many of that large class of our population who cannot be gathered into our churches may be induced to attend these meetings, and thus be brought under the influences of the Gospel. Rev. Dr. HOGE is to preach the opening sermon next Sabbath evening.

—Rev. Dr. GOODELL writes from Constantinople that the Mission with which he is connected is laboring under severe pecuniary troubles. He says: "It is almost thirty-eight years since I left my native country to be missionary in the East; and that during all the seven years of conflict and toil, we were never reduced to such pecuniary straits as we are now. 'Men of Israel, help.'"

—The *Independent* discusses the results of the Yrael meeting, and sums up its conclusions as follows: "The discussion of a resolution based upon the declaration of the Society itself that 'it has no doubt in relation to the sin of the African Slave-trade, or the great wickedness of reviving that iniquitous system in any form,' was choked off by finesse—the indescribable motion to adjourn."

—Mrs. O. K. TWITCHELL, of New-Orleans, has presented to Austin College, Texas, the valuable library of her late husband, Rev. JEROME TWITCHELL, who, it will be remembered, perished a few years ago in the wreck of the steamer *Nautilus*. The library comprises about one thousand volumes, many of them works of great value and excellence.

—The Presbyterian native in Amoy, China, now supports two native Evangelists, who labor among the heathen population. Very cheering prospects are opening before the Amoy Mission. It is certainly a great step in advance for a church of Chinese Presbyterians to support two Chinese Missionaries.

—The ill-health of Rev. CORTLAND VAN RENSSELAER, D. D., has constrained him to tender his resignation of his post as Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education.

—The Session of the Presbyterian Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, (the late Rev. Dr. J. W. ALEXANDER's) have arranged with Rev. Dr. FERRIS to supply their pulpit for the present.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

The new Lecture Room on Forty-sixth-street, near Fifth avenue, (Dr. ARMITAGE's,) not being quite ready for occupation, the opening services are postponed from Sunday, 13th, to Sunday, 20th inst., at which time Dr. ARMITAGE will preach at 10½ A. M., and Dr. HAGUE at 4 P. M.

URBAN C. BREWER, pastor of the Church, will deliver two Discourses in the Christian Chapel, in Seventeenth-street, immediately west of Sixth-avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning and evening—*The Course of, Empires.*

Rev. S. A. BAKER, pastor elect of the new Pilgrim Church, will preach in Friendship Hall, West Sixteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love feast at 2 P. M.

Elder SAMUEL S. SNOW, sometimes called "The Prophet Snow," will preach the great truths of prophecy in relation to the near approaching kingdom of the Messiah on the earth, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

Rev. ARTHUR T. PIERSON will be ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry in Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's Church in Thirteenth-street, on Sabbath evening, Sermon by S. D. BURCHARD; charge to candidate by R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D.

A farewell to Rev. Dr. SCUDDER on his return to India, will be given at the Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, in the evening, when Dr. SCUDDER will deliver an address.

Rev. S. REMINGTON will preach in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-first-street, morning and evening. Prayer and Conference at 3 P. M.

Rev. JOHN H. MANNING, of South Brooklyn, will preach in Market-street Church in the morning, and Rev. DANIEL H. TEMPLE, of Aurora, N. Y., in the evening.

Rev. W. LAWRENCE, Pastor of the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament in the afternoon at 3½.

Rev. Dr. MCKEE will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in the evening.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM will preach at the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, morning and evening.

Rev. MILO MAHAN, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary, will preach at the Church of the Atonement in the morning.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 17,092 bbls. Flour, 335 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,091 bushels Wheat, 2,284 bushels Corn, 404 bushels Rye, 625 bushels Oats, 1,539 pkgs. Provisions, and 690 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 40 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 2,500 lbs. American yellow, at 34c.@35c. ₱ lb.

COAL—200 chaldrons Liverpool Cannel were sold at $16 ₱ chaldron.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 200 bags Laguayra at 14c., small lots of Rio at 13½c.@14c., and 2,500 bags St. Domingo, mainly at 12½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—The principal transactions have been in Refined Ingot, which readily commands 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been fair, and prices have favored sellers. The reported sales to-day comprise 2,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11⅜c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

DYEWOOD—Sales have been confined to small lots, at former rates.

FISH—Dry Cod are more plenty, and are heavy at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel attract less attention, including large No. 1, at $17 12½@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite heavy, to-day, for State and Western Flour, though the changes in prices have not been very important. The demand has been rather limited. Sales have been reported since our last of only 10,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 32½@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 42½@$5 55; inferior to choice superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 50@$5 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$	5 32½	@ 5 40
Extra State		5 42½	@ 5 55
Superfine Western		5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin		5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan		5 60	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio		5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.		6 10	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands		6 30	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee		6 00	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee		6 10	@ 7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri		5 40	@ 6 90

Southern Flour has been in very moderate request, at former prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 25@$6 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 200 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 45@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 90 for Baltimore, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited. Prices have not varied much. Sales by auction: 2,820 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $3 05@$4 05; and 600 boxes do. Lemons, at $2 35, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and depressed. The reported transactions add up 42 500 bushels including white Canada at $1 60; choice white Michigan, in barrels, at $1 70; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 30, Racine Spring at $1 29@$1 29½, and Chicago Spring at $1 26 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been made of 83,000 bushels, at 78½@78½c., mainly at 78c., for mixed Western; 82c.@83c. for Yellow Northern Jersey and Southern, and 85c.@86½c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet and languid. A small lot of State was sold at 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less request. We quote Canada, at 42½c.@43c.; Prince Edward's Island, 42½c.@43c.; Western at 42½c.@43c.; State at 43c.@43½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The demand has been generally limited for most kinds of State and Western Flour, during the past week. The receipts have been more extensive, having amounted to 65,563 bbls. by canal, river, and railroad, against 46,707 bbls. the previous week. The principal receivers have been anxious to sell, but they have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. The inquiry has been mainly for such lots as have been required by the regular Eastern and local trade. Shippers and speculators have moved with reserve, as they have been anticipating a reduction in prices. The firmness of shipowners has likewise had the effect of checking export movements. Yesterday, the transactions were light, and the market closed rather heavily. The *Asia*'s news was regarded as favorable, yet it did not affect trade materially. Southern Flour has been quiet throughout the week. It closed languidly yesterday. Canadian Flour has been in pretty fair request, and prices have been very well supported. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 74,500 bbls. Rye Flour has been in demand at about former rates. Corn meal has been olenty, and depressed. Wheat has been more freely offered, at easier prices, within the past week. The receipts have been heavier than those of the week ending May 5. Receivers have been generally eager to sell. More disposition has been evinced to meet the views of purchasers. The latter, however, have claimed concessions, which the principal holders would no yield. Business has been consequently restricted. The rise in rates of freight for British ports has also tended to limit operations. Yet, as in some instances, prices were reduced sufficiently to satisfy buyers, both millers and shippers have bough: more liberally than they purchased during the previous week. Yesterday the market was rather inactive, and the tendency was downward. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 205,000 bushels. Corn has been in more request. A lively export inquiry has existed for mixed Western. This has not been abundant, and it has been held with much firmness. Prices of other descriptions have favored sellers decidedly. Rye has been more sought after at buoyant rates. Barley has been quiet at about previous figures. The available supply here is not large for the season. Oats have attracted more attention, chiefly from shippers and speculators, and prices have been advanced."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. New-Orleans, at 49c.@50c.; small lots of Porto Rico, at 38c.; 50 hhds. do., do., (by auction,) at 28½; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado, at 30c. a 32c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, and about 900 bbls. have been disposed of at $18 for new Mess; $17 45@$17 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 12½ for new Prime, and $12 75@$12 87 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues scarce and in demand at full rates. Lard is salable and steady; sales, to-day, 500 tcs., and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at former figures: sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $14@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c.@19c. for New State, and 12½c.@17½c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 6c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more abunoant, and have been depressed. Sales have been reported of 900 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs. Prime at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at 22¾c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 500 bales Cotton at 5 32-64. ₱ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 36,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 6½d., @7d., in bulk and ship's bags; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 40 casks Hams at 22s. 6d. For other ports the engagements were quite light.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 11, 1860.

MEATS.

The market has been unusually well supplied with most kinds of fresh meat, and prices have favored buyers; yet the demand has been restricted. Some dealers report a fair business. Others complain of the dullness of trade.

Beef, sides, ₱ lb		5	@ 8
Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb		12	@ 15
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb		9	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb		7½	@ 10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb		9	@ 12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb		10	@ 12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb		16	@ 20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb		12	@ 15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb		12	@ 14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb		8	@ 12
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ lb		6½	@ 9
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb		12	@ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb		8	@ 11
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb		11	@ 14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb		8	@ 11
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb		12	@ 14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter		75	@1 25
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb		10	@ 12½
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb		6	@ 9
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb		16	@ 20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb		12	@ 13
Pork, salted, ₱ lb		10½	@ 12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb		10	@ 10¾
Roasting Pigs, each		1 50	@3 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb		5	@ 6
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb		12	@ 75
Bacon, ₱ lb		12	@ 14
Hams, ₱ lb		13	@ 14
Shoulders, ₱ lb		10	@ 14
Tongues, each		75	@1 01
Lard, ₱ lb		12½	@ 13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb		11½	@ 12
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb		12	@ —
Tripe, ₱ lb		6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report the prevalence of a very moderate demand. Stocks are not heavy, however, and prices are quoted about the same as at the close of last week.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb		16	@ 20
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair		87	@1 25
Fowls, ₱ lb		15	@ 18
Turkeys, ₱ lb		16	@ 20
Geese, each		1 37	@2 00
Geese, ₱ lb		11	@ 14
Ducks, ₱ lb		20	@ 25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen		2 75	@3 00
Pigeons, flight, ₱ dozen		1 00	@1 25
Wild Ducks, ₱ pair		75	@1 25
Snipe, English, ₱ pair		37	@ 42

FISH.

Most descriptions have been in better supply, and have been obtainable, in many instances, on easier terms. The inquiry, however, has been spiritless.

Salmon, ₱ lb		43	@ 56
Salmon Trout, ₱ lb		10	@ 12
Brook Trout, ₱ lb		25	@ 31
Codfish, ₱ lb		5	@ 6
Pickerel, ₱ lb		10	@ 12
Catfish, ₱ lb		5	@ 6
Perch, ₱ lb		8	@ 10
Eels, ₱ lb		10	@ 12
Flounders, ₱ lb		5	@ —
Striped Bass, ₱ lb		10	@ 12
Halibut, ₱ lb		10	@ —
Haddock, ₱ lb		—	@ 5
Shad, each		18	@ 37
Smelts, ₱ lb		8	@ 10
Oysters, ₱ 100		50	@1 25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100		1 25	@1 50
Clams, ₱ 100		25	@ 50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz		1 00	@1 50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz		18	@ 25
Lobsters, ₱ lb		—	@ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb		15	@ 18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb		12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb		4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb		4	@ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each		8	@ 18
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb		13	@ —
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb		8	@ 10
Herring, pickled, ₱ dozen		10	@ 12

VEGETABLES.

With diminishing supplies of old, prices are sustained, though the demand is limited. Early Spring vegetables are coming in more freely, and are declining in price, which circumstances tend to encourage consumers to make more liberal purchases.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl		5 00	@5 50
Potatoes, old Mercers, ₱ bbl		3 00	@3 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl		1 75	@2 25
Potatoes, Pecan-blows, ₱ bbl		1 50	@1 75
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl		1 50	@1 75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel		55	@ 87
Potatoes, ₱ half peck		12	@ 18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl		3 00	@3 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel		1 00	@1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ basket		50	@ —
Turnips, ₱ basket		8	@ 10
Turnips, ₱ bunch		50	@ —
Parsnips, ₱ basket		—	@ 50
Parsnips, ₱ doz		15	@ 18
Carrots, ₱ basket		—	@ 50
Beets, ₱ basket		—	@ 50
Onions, ₱ peck		43	@1 00
Watercresses, ₱ quart		5	@ 6
Cabbage, ₱ dozen		75	@1 25
Cabbage, each		8	@ 12
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen		62½	@ 87½
Green Peas, ₱ half peck		25	@ 31
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can		25	@ —
Radishes, ₱ dozen bunches		31	@ 43
Rhubarb ₱ bunch		5	@ 10
Lettuce, ₱ head		3	@ 6
Spinach, ₱ peck		25	@ —
Asparagus, ₱ bunch		20	@ 35
Parsley, ₱ bunch		5	@ 8
Leeks, ₱ bunch		6	@ —
Garlic, ₱ bunch		10	@ 12

FRUIT.

No important changes have occurred in the market for old domestic. Strawberries continue to arrive from the South, but in very moderate quantities, and the receipts generally are of an inferior quality. Prices rule high, which circumstance checks the consumption. Pineapples have been more abundant, and have declined.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck		62	@ 75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck		50	@ 75
Apples, Lady, ₱ peck		1 25	@1 50
Cranberries, ₱ quart		18	@ 22
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart		8	@ 20
Pumpkins, each		10	@ 25
Strawberries, ₱ basket		10	@ 18
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb		25	@ —
Oranges, ₱ dozen		18	@ 50
Lemons, ₱ dozen		12	@ 25
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen		50	@ —
Pineapples, each		10	@ 25
Figs, ₱ lb		10	@ —
Turkish Fig Cake, each		10	@ —
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb		28	@ 30
Dates, ₱ lb		—	@ 8
Raisins, ₱ lb		10	@ 12
Currants, ₱ lb		6	@ 8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

We have no novel features to notice under this heading this week. New Butter and Cheese arrive freely, and desirable lots are in pretty fair request. Eggs continue plenty and cheap.

Butter, State, ₱ lb		17	@ 25
Butter, Orange Co		26	@ 28
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb		15	@ 20
Butter, roll, ₱ lb		16	@ 20
Cheese, ₱ lb		7	@ 12
Cheese, English, ₱ lb		15	@ 16
Eggs, nine for		12	@ —
Eggs, nineteen for		25	@ —
Eggs, seventy six for		1 00	@ —
Honey, ₱ can		50	@ —
Honey, ₱ bottle		25	@ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CROWEN, stand No. 195; J. CAMPBELL, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 11.—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Hunt, Lemmon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hunt, Mrs. Grinnell, Mawsday, Mr. and Mrs. Mac. ay, Barreda, D. P. Barreda, Capt. Turner and lady, U. S. N., Mr. Gowiski, Noel F. Brennan, J. Hecker, J. Bates, Heverman, Clemens en de Sleezer, G. Snell, Wm. Hargwood, P. D. Deaus, Mr. Tippman, Mr. Rohsbe, E. J. Hyer, Gibbs, M. Arnell, Mayer, Francis B. Cutler, Dropier, Maitland, S. W. Ross, C. Sutherland, George L. Hooker, Hermann, Crost, Whipple, auntee, Gondor, G. Fernett, Hunter, Reisbeck, Mr. Welsh.

In schr Mariquita from Pernambuco—Wm. H. Stable, J. Chickering.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 44 | Sun sets... 7 06 | Moon rises... 00 41
HIGH WATER—FAIR DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 08 | Gov Island. 1 57 | Hell Gate... 3 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... FRIDAY, May 11.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Van Santen, Bremen, Gelpcke, Knutzen & Bischoff, City of Manchester, Cummings, Liverpool; G. L. ——.

Steamer Beverly Pierce, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool, J. Thompson & Nephew, Montebello, Henderson, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Surprise, Paulett, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.

Barks Wash. Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Jno Payson Potter, Bordeaux, J. & T. A. K. Webster; M. Baril, Gibraltar, Cadiz J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Enterprise, Pineman, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; L. Darling, Leeward Islands ——; P. C. Warwick, Demarara, Rio Janeiro ——; S. Bernice, Clark, Cardenas; Simpson & Mayhew; Isaac, Mitchell, Gibara, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners W. H. Hazard, Snow, Cienfuegos; Moore & Penny; Kate Mcdonald, St. John, N. F., Greene & Currie; G. F. Williams, McAlmon, St. John, P. I. Nevins & Sun.

Sloop Southport, Gladwin, New Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Brazil, De Campos, Galway April 28, via St. John, N. F., May 7, with mdse. and passengers to American Express Co.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Southern Express Co.

Steamship Monticello, Baker, Washington, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.) Jurgens, Hamburg 36 ds., and 26 ds. from the Lizard, with mdse. and 200 passengers to L. A. Amsinck.

Ship Isabella (of Boston) Thomas, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to J. O. Baker & Co.

Ship Constellation, Mullifer, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 724 passengers to Chas. Carow.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Chase, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Grace Ross (of Bristol, Me.) Pendleton, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Donau, (Ham.) Meyer, Hamburgh 33 ds., with mdse. and 286 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Lessie, (Br.) Kearney, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Gen. Duke & Co.

Bark Swanside, (of Boston.) Partridge, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to D. Brookman & Co.

Bark A. B. Knight (of Boston) Gary, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Goodspeed, Snowden, Liverpool April 14, with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Bernadina, (of New Orleans) Harner, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Mary Adelia, (of South Thomaston,) Keller, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.

Bark Kosmos, (Germ.) de Harde, Bremen March 29 with mdse and 179 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Magdalena, Gray, Aspinwall April 30, with hides and bark to J. Coley.

Brig Saginaw, Collin, Laguyra 15 ds., with coffee and hides to A. Baic.

Brig Crocus, (of Gardner) Herbert, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Trask & Dearborn. Experienced very heavy weather. No date lat. 30 35, lon. 75 46, passed brig Emma Louisa, of Charleston, with fore topgallantmast gone, shore the caps, bulwarks stove and flying jib-boom gone, appearently having had very bad weather.

Brig Henry Mathews, (of Searsport) Lanpher, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons. April 29, experience d very rough weather, during which the rudder carried away for topgallantmast, head of mainmast, jib boom, stove bulwarks, split sails, lost deck load, and received other damage; has been steering with a spar since.

Brig Happy Return, (Br., of Arichat) Vieno, Santa Martha 3 ds., with fruit, &c., to master. 7th inst., lat. 34 17, lon. 72 50, spoke schr. ——, hence for Santa Martha. Left no Americans.

Brig Mountain Eagle, (of Tremont,) Blanscom, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. 8th inst., off Charleston spoke brig Starlight, from Matanzas for New York 4 ds. out.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (of Boothby) Crane, Nagnabo P. R., 14 ds., via New-London 2 ds., with molasses, &c., to master.

Brig Amanda Jane (of Newport,) Dorr, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Gebdrich & Peuziren (Mecklg.) Voss, Rotterdam 35 ds., with mdse to Funke & Steinicke.

Brig R. Clark, (Br.) Walter, Arroyo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to R. Southmayd & Sons.

Schr. Mariquita (of Gloucester,) Lane, Pernambuco April 17 with sugar to F. S. Hathaway. April 17, off Pernambuco spoke schr. Bronces, from Montevideo for New York. May 1, lat. 25 10 lon. 61 signalized a painted port bark showing a blue swallow tail signal with a white cross in the centre; was strg. N.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Kelley, Nantucket 2 ds., with oil to master.

Schr. Granite State, Hallet, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Amelia, Santoro, Machias 6 ds., with lumber, to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Sardinian, (of Barrington,) Rumball, Guayanilla P. R., April 22, with sugar and molasses to F. Talbot. Left no American vessels.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland 2 ds., with stores.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Patterson, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. John Jones, Jones, Corpus Christi 17 ds., with wool and hides to master.

Schr. Adelaide, (Br., of Quebec,) Boucher, East Harbor T. I. 18 ds., with salt to Calvin Knox.

Schr. Stephen Hobbs (of New-Haven,) Mulford, Live pool 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Thomas Nelson, Nelson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Rio Thornton, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Jackson, Bonner, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Elizabeth, Smith, Albany, mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Bonnar Lewis, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Mariner, Roberts, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. Pizarro, Chase, Gloucester 2 ds., with fish.

WIND—During the day from S. S. E.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, May 11, sunset—A bark coming in over the Bar. No other vessels in sight. Wind moderate S. S. E.

HIGHLANDS, May 11 sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light S. E.; weather hazy.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 11—Arr. schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Beckville, S. C.; Par Excellence, Sailer, ——; Superior, Moore, for Ellsworth.

CHARLESTON, May 10—Arr. brig Marine, from Cienfuegos, bound to Boston, in distress.

NORFOLK, May 10—A large ship is ashore off Sand Shoal.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. frigate Roanoke is still at anchor in the Lower Bay.

The ships Thornton, for Liverpool, and Wm. Tell, for Havre are still anchored at Quarantine.

The brig Marine, from Cardenas, bound to Boston, put into Charleston May 10, leaky. Will repair damages.

DISASTER—The ship Esther May, from Nagasagn for Shanghai, went ashore on Ualy Trye, Cape Mar, (no date,) said to be a total loss. The E. M. was built at Bristol, R. I., in 1847, 493 tons, rated A 2, and owned by J. S. C. Sallis and heirs, of Boston.

BOSTON, April 11—The U. S. schr. Ranger, at Edgartown, reports schr. Eloise, from Philadelphia for Boston, ashore off Centreville. She had lost a seaman named James Morton, by the swamping of a boat. The Eloise will be got off.

Spoken, &c.

Canada—Nor. bark, from Sunderland for New-York, April 9, off Nantucket Shoals.

Wilbur Fisk—ship strg. E., was passed, April 30, lat. 41, lon. 48.

Z. Snow—schr. 6 ds. from Matanzas for Boston, no date, lat. 36 40, lon. 75 56.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco April 17, ship Middlesex, unc.; bark Margaretta, from Philadelphia, arr. April 15. The bark Inman, for Boston, sld. April 16.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, THIRTY-THIRD-ST., N. E. CORNER OF SECOND-AV.
REV. MATTHIAS E. WILLIAMS, RECTOR.

The Rector, desirous of securing time during the present month for extensive pastoral visitation among the many families who have recently located in the neighborhood, has succeeded in obtaining pulpit aid for several weeks.

During the month of May the Church of the Atonement will (D. V.) be favored with sermons from the following eminent clergymen: Right Rev. Bishops Potter and Southgate, Rev. Drs. McVickar, Johnson, Vinton, Mahan, and Wiley, and Rev. Messrs. Hopkins and Bolton.

Morning Services will commence at 10½ o'clock, and Evening Services at 7½ o'clock.

The Clergy have kindly appointed to preach as follows:

1. SUNDAY MORNING, May 13—Rev. Milo Mahan, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary.
2. SUNDAY EVENING, May 13—Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church—at which services a number of adult persons will be baptised.
3. THURSDAY MORNING, May 17—Ascension Day—Rev. John McVickar, D. D., Professor in Columbia College.
4. ASCENSION DAY EVENING—Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary.
5. FRIDAY EVENING, May 18—Rev. Dr. Mahan.
6. SUNDAY MORNING, May 20—The Rector.
7. SUNDAY EVENING, May 20—Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, D. D., Rector of Zion Church.
8. WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 23—Right Rev. Bishop Potter, D. D., Provisional Bishop of this Diocese—at which time the class of about THIRTY now in course of preparation will be confirmed.
9. SUNDAY MORNING, May 27—Rev. John H.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; can do all sorts of fine washing in the neatest style; has first class laundress; would like to get in a small private family; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City reference from the last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 2d-av., in the store between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing; would have no objection to go as nurse. Apply at No. 269 West 25th-st., for two days. City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A NEAT and correct Protestant English young woman desires a situation in City or country as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; is of an obliging disposition and good address; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 270 6th av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and family sewing; would do washing or take care of children; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 28th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat and industrious young woman; has good City reference from her last employer. Apply for two days at No 185 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking boning and larding jellies and creams, and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches, French English and American cooking jellies creams and desserts all first class reference. Apply at No. 165 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK (colored) desires a situation for the Summer, at Newport, Saratoga or some other resort, in a boarding house or private family. She is well acquainted with all kinds of cooking. Inquire, for two days, at No. 235 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook by a respectable young woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing and has the best City reference. Call at No 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at 166 16th-st. and 8th avs

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGing young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker of bread, pies and biscuit; is an excellent laundress; would do general housework; is neat and tidy about her person and kitchen; wages no object; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, this day and Monday.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, for a very excerienced servant; or to do general housework; is highly recommended from her last situation, and is a girl of the most reliable, trustworthy habits; very obliging and neat about her kitchen, and an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuits; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 136 Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD SCOTCH SERVANT wishes a situation in City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an first class cook; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 364th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A HARDWORKING, HONEST servant wants a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANted, situation by two Protestant young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 121 3d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, by an industrious German Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; is an excellent bread and pastry cook and competent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 405 Broome st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant woman. Has good references. Address C. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS GOOD COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITERS.—Wanted, situations for several experienced cooks, washers and ironers and up-stairs servants, who are highly recommended from some of the first families in Brooklyn. Some of these servants are sisters and friends, who would like to live together, and would go in the country. Our selection is now very large, and of the most reliable class.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable and well disposed girl, either as cook, washer and ironer or as chambermaid and laundress; the present servant leaves in consequence; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call this day or Monday at No. 378 6th-av.

AS BOUDOIR MAID.—WANTED, BY A SMART, intelligent American girl, a situation to do chamber work and plain sewing or to take care of one child and sew; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 West 16th-st., until engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a good ironer and sewer; would be willing to assist in washing. Can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Call, for two days, at 39 Cornelia-st., near Bleecker, rear basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as a perfect laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse, by an experienced Protestant woman; can take care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; is a good plain sewer; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation to take charge of growing children and sew; can cut and fit their clothes, and instruct them; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No 119 West 29th-st., first door from 7th av., third floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl with good recommendations, a situation as child's nurse, or to do light chamber work and waiting in a small family. Apply, for two days, at the house of her last employer, No. 16 East 32d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS WET nurse, by a respectable woman with a breast of milk but three weeks old; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 139 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go out of town for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 55 3d-av., in millinery store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Talman-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as Presbyterian, as nurse and seamstress in the country, Staten Island preferred. Address No. 96 Charlton-st., near Varick.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a trustworthy and competent young man who perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. B., No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., in the harness-store.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress and to do light chamberwork in a small family; she fully understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., first flight of stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as waitress; has lived in the best families in the City, and can be recommended by them. Apply at No. 143 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

ALL FAMILIES MAY BE SUPPLIED with all classes of FEMALE SERVANTS, German, English, Scotch, Irish etc. etc. at the large Institute and Home, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. An American lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man, who perfectly understands his business as a coachman and groom, and will be found willing and obliging; has the highest City and country reference from where he has lived, and will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address T. H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself useful in a garden or otherwise if required; will go in the country; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. R. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation in a respectable private family by a Protestant man; understands the care and management of horses, and can produce undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct; can be seen or heard of by calling at the saddlery and harness-store of Mr. Campbell, No. 56 4th-av., near 9th-st., or address, by note, S. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man, a Protestant, aged 23, unmarried; he understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good driver, and would make himself useful; would go into the country, and can produce best of references from last employer. Address L. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a steady, reliable English Protestant man of long experience in London, and six years in New-York; understands the care of horses and carriages, and has the best of City references. Address C. H. McSEEGER, corner Broadway and 19th-st., two days; or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober young man: can give the best of City and country reference. Apply at No. 19 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to go in the country and assist in garden; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address D. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man who understands his business in every respect; has a willing and obliging disposition; has no objection to City or country. Call at or address No. 267 Broadway, Room No. 3, or No. 1, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A clerkship in a store broker's office. The best of references will be furnished. Address T. E., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a married man, in the country, to take care of a pair of horses; his wife to cook, wash and iron. Have the best City references. Address J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; understands the care and treatment of horses, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address P. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener's assistant. To be seen at Smith's seed store, for two days. Can give the best of reference.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, for two days, at JOHN J. MORRISS, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Address a note to WAITER, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for two days.

AS HEAD WAITER.—CITY OR COUNTRY.—A Wanted, a situation as head waiter by a young man of industry and genteel address; fully proficient in all the requirements of the situation; City reference to the above effect. Address A. B. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation in some respectable publishing house as wrapper writer. First-rate reference can be given. Will be disengaged in a short time. Address L. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

EUROPE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A single young man, of good address and habits, to travel with some single gentleman to Europe or elsewhere, in the capacity of valet; unexceptionable references for character and industry. Address A. B. C., drug store under the Everett House, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., N. Y.

A MAN WANTS A SITUATION TO DRIVE a wagon and work around a store; fully understands the care of horses, and has lived in the City these last eight years; would make himself generally useful; can some well recommended from some of the best gentlemen in the City; advertiser is a Protestant. Address B. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES.—A FRENCH SWISS DESIRES a situation as waiter; he is perfectly well acquainted with that branch and satisfactory recommendation can be given. Address B. P., *Times* Office, Box No. 195.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG gentleman, who is a good penman and accustomed to copying, desires employment. Work executed with neatness and dispatch. Address G. L. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD PROTESTANT girl to go into the country; one who understands cooking, washing and ironing. Call on Mr. HODGE, Saturday, May 12, from 9 to 3 o'clock, on board steamer *Commodore*, Pier No. 2 North River.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; must be a single man, understand his business in all its branches, and who can bring good recommendations. Apply at the office of CLIFT & LANE, 44 Nassau-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A NEAT, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 43 East 16th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE girl, (German preferred,) to do general housework in a small private family. This is a desirable place, and good wages will be paid. Apply for three days, between 3 and 7 P. M., at No 65 North Moore st, New-York.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl as waitress; must have good City reference. Apply at No. 25 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT NURSE, with good reference. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL BOOK AND STATIONery store, a young man of suitable character and references, who has had two years' experience in the retail book and stationery business. Without this experience do not apply. Address with City references and residence B. E. N., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE CANVASSER WANTED FOR BROOKLYN.—A man suited to the business and reliable, would be employed on part sales and part commission, at first, until his abilities were tested; must have good address and steady habits. Address J. G. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5 R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal. $120 PER YEAR.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Manger, of the State Normal School. Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from depot, (Cannon's station;) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clerk, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals. A. B LOCKWOOD, B. F. BROWN.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—IRVING BUILDING, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Schools supplied with competent teachers; also with books, pianos, furniture, &c.; and teachers with engagements. References—Faculty Rutgers College, Dr. Lowell Mason et al.
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REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linneus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village. FLEMING, April 20, 1860.

PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York. Young men prepared for College and for business. Boarding and day school.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, Norwich, Conn., affords first class accommodations, at the lowest charges. Circulars at N. LANE'S, No. 69 Wall-st. R. CARTER'S, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 123 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

SPANISH.—PROF. Y. DE LA LOSA, NO. 124 9TH-st., near Broadway, has still a few hours disengaged. Any one wishing to acquire this language may apply from 8 to 11 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. C. D. SEELY, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No 244 West 19th st., now in its fourteenth year, will commence its next term MONDAY, April 23. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, NO. 26 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; contains departments—classical, French, English and Primary—with an extensive Gymnasium.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Terms moderate.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 37th st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED female teacher, capable to instruct in music, French and drawing, and to take charge of a class of young ladies in the English branches. Apply personally today (Saturday) at Dr. MILLER'S, No. 142 West 37th-st., near 7th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or by note for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN, WHO speaks but little French, to make acquaintance with some young French gentleman, under similar circumstances with regard to English, for the purpose of exchanging instruction. Address C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY EDUCATED, would like to teach two or three hours daily in a genteel family as a compensation for board; best of reference given. Address, for a few days, Miss A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A young woman of respectability as nursery governess for the Summer months. She must be able to instruct children in the rudiments, and teach them to sew. Also, to assist in the general care of them. Apply, with references, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 11 West 21st-st.

A GOVERNESS.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and drawing with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of forming an engagement as Governess with a private family. Address A. B. C., No. 6 West 18th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Author of the
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JUST PUBLISHED,
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REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM.
REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM.
In a Series of Letters,
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In a Series of Letters,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR
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REV. J. H INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
REV. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
Rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi.
Rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi.
Author of the
Author of the
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AND THE
AND THE
PILLAR OF FIRE.
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BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAPTER I.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a castle by the sea,
That a lady lived, with no other thought,
But to love and be loved by thee.
EDGAR A. POE.

It was the first year of the present century,—ere yet steamships, railways, gaslight, insurance companies, telegraphic wires and detective policemen had expelled nearly all possibility of vicissitude, peril and adventure from civilized society.

It was while clumsy sailing vessels were the only means of ocean travel, and heavy stage coaches lumbered slowly along every public road in the country; it was while footpads still lurked in the shadows of the city streets, to start forth upon the belated pedestrian, and highwaymen, under the veil of night, sprang out to commit their lawless depredations upon the unguarded traveler; while the spirit of romance hovered around old buildings, and superstition lingered in secluded neighborhoods, that the strange events of our story transpired.

It was early in the morning of a lovely day in June, that a rather large group of idlers gathered in front of the Etheridge Arms, a quaint old tavern in the ancient little town of Swinburne, situated in one of the most picturesque and beautiful counties in the West of England.

They were standing within the arched gateway, or leaning against the solid masonry of the side walls, that looked strong enough and old enough to have been those of some ancient keep, and which, in fact, had done good service as defences, in the olden time, when might made right, and every man's house was indeed his castle.

By their looks and conversation, it was evident that some event of unusual importance was expected to come off.

"The coach will be late; what will be keeping her?" inquired Broding, the village smith, as he returned, disappointed, from one of these surveys. "What do'ee think; will the bridegroom be doon for sure?" he asked, turning to an ostler, who had left the stable-yard for the same purpose.

"Will the young squoir be doon? Of course he will! Dunnot he send down his groom to speak rooms in the house, with orders to have fires kindled? Why, mun, the young squoir will never be late at such a time," replied the ostler, in contemptuous tones.

"A good job if un never coom at all. The loikes of you cooming to marry our lady, and lord it over our castle. When wur it ever known that a Lord Etheridge, of Swineburne, married wi' a cummuner? But we've ay heard tell that a house is done for when it falls to the distaff," said an old laborer from Swinburne Chase.

"I'll tell'ee all what and about it. Old Hastings, the feyther o' this young man, was his late ludship's friend, and were left guardeen by his late ludship's will to this young lady. Well, old Hastings was a knowing 'un, and made the match. There's where it is; and so they're to be married to-morrow."

"Hoigh! Harken! Coome alone wi' I; here's the coach," suddenly interrupted the smith, starting from the archway into the street just as the horn was heard signaling the approach of the Bristol coach, that presently rumbled down the street, and drew up with great noise before the tavern gate.

All the servants of the house and yard rushed out to receive it, jostling against each other, choking up the avenues, and creating much annoying confusion.

"Now, good people, room, here, room! You are in the way!" exclaimed the landlord, dispersing the idlers, and issuing forth in person to receive the passengers.

First came from the interior of the coach an elderly gentleman, whose tall, spare and stooping figure was clothed in a suit of clerical black, and whose pale, thin, long face was surrounded by hair and whiskers prematurely gray. He was closely attended by a young man, whose Roman features, olive complexion, jet black hair and deep, dark eyes, bespoke him of the Celtic race, while his plain dress and subordinate position could not disguise the grace and dignity of his air and manner. In this last he was such a contrast to his employer, that he might have been taken for a prince of the blood, attended by an old gentleman in waiting.

"I say, Broding, yon's old Hastings and his secretary. I've seen un before doon here," said the old laborer, addressing the smith, as these two travelers issued from the coach, and passed before the bowing and smirking host into the house.

Next came forth a young gentleman, whose handsome person and haughty manner at once attracted general attention. His form was tall, and finely proportioned, crowned by a haughty head and face, with high aquiline features, fair and fresh complexion, light blue eyes, and very light, flaxen hair. His expression of countenance, in keeping with his whole manner, was stern almost to repellant severity. Great beauty of person, with great dignity of manner, forms a combination very attractive to most young women, and perhaps it was this that fascinated the young heiress of Swinburne Castle, for this was Albert Hastings, the bridegroom elect. He was followed into the house by his valet, bearing his dressing-case.

Col. Hastings was immediately shown into his private parlor, where he was soon joined by his son.

The landlord stood bowing at the door, and waiting for orders.

"Breakfast, immediately, and the post-chaise at the door in half an hour," was the brief order of Col. Hastings.

"Yes, your honor. What would your honor like for breakfast?"

"Anything that is at hand, only be quick."

"Black tea, toast, broiled ham and eggs, and ——"

"Yes, yes; and anything else you like, only let us have it now," replied the guest, cutting short the bill of fare, with a look and a gesture which seemed to transfix the garrulous host and strike him dumb.

The landlord bowed and disappeared, and was soon succeeded by the head waiter, who came in and laid the cloth, and spread upon the board a substantial breakfast, to which the hungry travelers did ample justice.

They had scarcely finished the meal before the post-chaise was announced.

The elder Hastings arose, saying—

"Albert, my boy, I am sorry that etiquette does not admit of your waiting upon your *belle maitresse* to-day, or seeing her until you meet her at the church. But *au revoir* until to-morrow at twelve."

"You will, at least, Sir, convey my profoundest regards to the fair bride, and my deepest regret that she cannot receive me also to-day," said Albert Hastings.

"Oh, ay, certainly; that is understood. Indeed, I doubt her ladyship would deign to be seen even by me, her old guardian, were it not that certain documents, relative to the transfer of my trust, require her signature to-day. I hope you will manage to make yourself comfortable here for a day and night. Make Levere see that your room is well aired. Good-bye. Come, Cassinove."

And with this abrupt leave-taking, the elder Hastings, attended by his secretary, left the house, and entered the post-chaise to drive to Swinburne Castle.

Their way lay through the principal street of the village, between long, irregular rows of antiquated houses, some of them dating back many hundred years, while here and there a smart modern building, or a highly ornate shop, hinted that the spirit of improvement had found out even Swinburne.

The young secretary, a denizen of the city, gazed upon this ancient feudal village with strange interest.

"You seem to be in a most contemplative frame of mind, this morning, Cassinove," said Colonel Hastings.

"I am thinking of the changes that centuries have made in the living and dying world of man, while these works of his hands, these senseless stones, remain forever the same," replied the young man, gravely.

"Yes; the times have changed since six centuries ago, when the forefathers of this village were the born vassals of the lords of Swinburne; when, if a Baron Etheridge coveted the possession of a poorer neighbor, he had only to take it, and settle the claim of the other by knocking him on the head. 'The glory of Ichabod has departed!'" replied the elder man, musingly.

"Surely, Sir, you cannot regret that such a dangerous gift as irresponsible power has passed out of their possession," observed the younger.

"Nay; I regret nothing, except that Lady Etheridge, of Swinburne, cannot add to her park that fine place at Elmwood, because, forsooth, the upstart fellow that owns it will not sell it for any sum that a sane man would pay."

They now turned the corner of the village street, and came full upon the beautiful country road that bounded Swinburne Chase on the south. The low stone wall on their left hand did not quite shut out the view of the charming scenery of the chase, with its sunny hills, shady groves, winding streams, and groups of fallow deer. Far as the eye could rove, over green hills and wooded dales, the land was all the estate of Lady Etheridge, of Swinburne.

A drive of more than a mile brought them to Swinburne-park Church, an ancient, ivy-covered Gothic edifice, coeval with the castle itself, and, like the castle, celebrated in history, in story, and in song. There rested the remains, and there lay the effigies of the old barons of Swinburne, from the time of the Conquest down to the death of the last Lord Etheridge, who had died five years before, leaving his only daughter, Laura, sole heiress of all his vast possessions. Young Cassinove gazed with deep interest upon this gray old church, until Colonel Hastings recalled his attention by saying:

"Come, Cassinove, we have no time for antiquities. Our business is not with the past, but with the future."

They drove rapidly on, for yet another mile, along the boundary of the chase, and suddenly came upon a thicket of trees, from the midst of which frowned the ruins of the ancient keep, its solid masonry now covered thickly with ivy. Young Cassinove, who felt a deep interest in all these scenes, would have paused to contemplate this venerable ruin; but again the impatience of his employer urged the postillion to greater speed, and they drove hurriedly past. A few yards further on they reached the south gate of the park, guarded by the ancient porter's lodge.

They passed under the lofty archway, and entered upon beautiful grounds that lay more immediately around the castle.

Swinburne Castle was of later date than the ancient keep, the ruins of which they had just passed, and from which it took its name. The building was a double quadrangle, in the form of the letter H, and having towers at the four extremities.

Behind the castle arose the thick, impenetrable woods bordering the open chase; before it lay a smiling landscape, diversified by parterres of flowers, groves of beautiful trees, and a small, clear lake, shaded by overhanging willows, and adorned by a flock of graceful white swans.

An exclamation of delight broke from the lips of Cassinove as his eyes fell upon this scene of exceeding beauty, now lighted up as it was by the glorious sun of June.

They drew up before the central transept that connected the two long wings of the castle.

Two grooms in waiting without, immediately came forward to attend Col. Hastings, who alighted, followed by his secretary. One of the grooms dismissed the post-chaise, while the other knocked at the door, which was immediately opened by a footman in the gray and white livery of Lady Etheridge of Swinburne.

"Show me into the library, Williams, and let her ladyship know that I await her convenience. Cassinove, my good fellow, you can stay here, I suppose, until you are wanted," said Colonel Hastings, opening a door on his right to admit the young secretary into a sitting-room, and then going on, attended by the footman, to the library.

How often we meet our fate without an instant's forewarning!

The apartment into which young Cassinove had been shown was a pleasant, cheerful morning-room, simply but elegantly furnished. The great front window, reaching from ceiling to ceiling, and from side to side, commanded an extensive view of the lawn, with its groves of trees, its shaded lake, and its parterres of flowers. A rosery outside the window adorned the frame, without obstructing the view of this grand picture. At the opposite end of this room was a spacious mirror, that filled up all that part of the wall, and reflected the whole of the landscape commanded by the window.

Cassinove paced thoughtfully about this apartment, pausing sometimes at the window to gaze upon the beautiful scenery of the lawn, and standing sometimes before the mirror to admire the poetic taste that had placed this glass just where it duplicated the world of beauty without.

While he stood before the mirror, enjoying the reflected landscape, suddenly among the roses glided a purple-draped female figure, that immediately rivetted his attention. It was a woman in the earliest bloom of youth. She was not technically pretty. She would not have been considered so by any superficial observer; but the faces that inspire deep and lasting passions in great souls are not those of wax dolls. As young Cassinove gazed upon her reflected image, as he never gazed upon her, he felt as though a goddess had suddenly descended among the flowers. Her form was above the medium height, and well rounded. Her head was finely formed, and covered with a profusion of jet black, glittering hair, that was plainly parted over her broad, expansive forehead, and swept around the temples, and wound into a rich and massive knot at the back of the head. Her eyes were large, luminous, dark gray orbs, that seemed, whenever the long veil of lashes was lifted, to throw a light wherever they glanced. Her nose was straight and well formed, her lips rounded, and, like all the rest, full of character. In the carriage of her head and neck, and in her stately footsteps, there was a certain natural majesty that, even in a peasant's dress, would have proved her one of Nature's queens.

The impression made upon the enthusiastic heart of Ferdinand Cassinove was at once vivid, deep, and strong—quick as sun-painting, permanent as sculpture. He saw this goddess of the intellectual brow and stately step open the window and advance into the room, and as she approached him he felt his whole frame thrill with a strange emotion of blended pain and delight. He dreaded to move, yet, as the needle turns to the magnet, he felt himself turning from the reflected image to face the original. He stood before that queenly form, and met those large, luminous, dark eyes fixed upon him in royal graciousness, as she said—

"You are Colonel Hastings' secretary, I believe, Sir. Pray sit down. You will find the London papers on that table." And, with a graceful bow, the lady passed him, and seated herself on a sofa at the extremity of the room, took up a portfolio, and was soon deeply engaged with its contents.

After the profound bow with which he had returned her courtesy, Ferdinand Cassinove remained motionless where she had left him. But ten minutes had elapsed since she had glided in in among the flowers, and passed him like a vision seen in some beautiful dream. But ten minutes, and life, the world, himself, were all changed for Ferdinand Cassinove. He felt, from that moment, that his fate must take its character for good or evil from the will of that royal-looking woman.

Infatuated youth! Could he have foreseen the long and terrible agony which that goddess-like being had been ordained to suffer, and which was soon to burst upon her imperial head, he would, in the ungovernable passion of his wild, Italian nature, have struck her dead at his feet, and gladly died for having saved her from such unspeakable woe.

Who was she? What was she?

He had heard that Lady Etheridge had a young friend, Miss Dornton, staying with her, to act as her first attendant at the approaching marriage. This, then, was Miss Dornton. And who was Ferdinand Cassinove, that he dared to occupy his thoughts with Miss Dornton? A young man of obscure origin, left to the benevolent guardianship of Colonel Hastings, who had defrayed the expenses of his education at school and college, and afterwards taken him into his family as his private secretary. Yet all of Italy's genius, passion and poetry smouldered in the heart of the young secretary, and those were kindled into a sudden blaze by the electric spark of love.

Miss Dornton! a lady of rank, and, perhaps, of fortune! Oh, if she were not already wooed and won! Give him time, and, under the inspiration of his love for her he would win wealth, distinction, a glorious name, and lay them all at her feet. If this passion was sudden as it was ardent, remember that Feroinand Cassinove was of the Celtic race. Yes, he would win the world and lay it at her feet!

In the midst of the pleasing pain of this love dream the door opened, and the gray-haired servant whom Ferdinand had seen in the hall entered softly, and stepping across the room to where the lady sat, and speaking in the low, subdued tone in which royal personages are addressed, said:

"My lady, Col. Hastings's respects, and he awaits your ladyship in the library."

"Very well, Williams; go and say to Colonel Hastings that I will attend him immediately," answered the lady, rising.

This queenly woman, then, was Laura, Baroness Etheridge of Swinburne! For ever and for ever unattainable by him! Oh, despair! His castle in the air tumbled all about him, and buried all his hopes and aspirations in its fall. While still stunned by the discovery he had made, the old servant approached him, and said—

"You also, Sir, are wanted," and left the room to precede his lady to the library.

Lady Etheridge passed on with her stately step and gracious smile, and young Cassinove followed like a man in a state of painful somnambulency.

They crossed the great hall to the library, which was situated on the same floor. It was a great, antique apartment, richly furnished and stored with the literature of all lands and ages and adorned with the portraits of such of the old barons of Swinburne as had been distinguished in the councils or the battles of their nation. At a writing-table near the centre sat Col. Hastings, who arose with the stately courtesy of the olden time, and set a chair for his ward.

Lady Etheridge, after greeting her guardian cordially, took the indicated seat.

The old servant retired.

Ferdinand Cassinove withdrew to a distant gothic window of stained glass, and stood, apparently, studying its scriptural subjects, but really, with senses preternaturally sharpened by the excitement of his heart and brain, compelled to hear and see all that passed at that centre table.

There they sat, the guardian and his ward, in close discussion. The guardian, with his tall, spare figure, and thin, pale face, in marked contrast with his solemn suit of black, sat examining a document that lay before him. Lady Etheridge, in the purple satin robe that so well became her superb figure, sat opposite, with her arm carelessly resting upon the table, and her fine face raised, with an expression of joy irradiating her countenance.

"But, my dear Laura," said Col. Hastings, with a look compounded of pleasure and perplexity, "this noble liberality, I must say, places us in a very delicate position. I am your guardian; your intended husband is my son. The calumnious world already charges me with having made the match between my son and my wealthy ward. And now, Lady Etheridge, should you persist in your generous confidence, and execute the deed of this whole magnificent estate to your intended husband, and he should accept it, what, then, would the world say?"

"Just what it likes, my dear guardian, I am of age and have a right to do what I please with my own. I please to bestow it *all*, not only in effect, but in reality, upon my husband," she replied, with a beaming smile.

"But, Lady Etheridge, I do not know that you, the last baroness of the ancient house of Swainburne, have the *right* to transfer the Castle of Swinburne, with its vast dependence, to an alien."

"An alien! Do you call my husband an alien?"

"He is not of your blood."

"He is more. He is of my heart, and soul, and spirit, as I am of his. Oh, Colonel Hastings! there can be no question of mine and thine between me and Albert. The deed of gift that transfers all my possessions to my future husband is made out; let it be executed. He shall then never be jealous of his wife's riches, for she will come to him as poor as a cottage girl," exclaimed Lady Etheridge, with a pure devotion of love flushing her cheek and lighting her eyes.

"But, I repeat, I do not know that you have the right to transfer this estate, even to your husband," demurred Colonel Hastings, who, however, did not seem really unwilling to accept the sacrifice.

"And I repeat I have the right. The estate is not entailed."

"Lady Etheridge, I spoke not of legal, but of moral and social right. Bethink you; it is a vast and ancient estate, with a historical name and fame, transmitted to you by a long line of ancestors."

"I tell you, Colonel Hastings, that ancient and vast as it is, with the historical celebrity that it boasts, handed down to me by a long line of illustrious barons, as it has been, I, the last Baroness Etheridge of Swinburne, value all this not one straw, except as I may bestow it upon my husband," replied the lady, every feature of her eloquent face beaming with the truth and fervor of her words.

"Lady Etheridge, are you resolved upon this transfer?"

"Immutably."

"Then you must have your will. Cassinove, come hither, if you please, Your signature is wanted as witness to a deed."

Young Cassinove started. He had heard all that had passed; thinking—feeling—Oh, heavens! how this woman can love—this woman whom I could worship, nay, whom I *do* and *shall* worship as the guiding star of my life, so long as I shall live. Oh, that the man who is blessed with her love may be worthy of her! And oh, that I had the old Pagan privilege of opening the gates of life, and escaping its tortures! He obeyed Colonel Hastings' summons, and went up to the table, where he was presented to Lady Etheridge, as—

"My secretary, Mr. Cassinove, your ladyship."

"I have seen Mr. Cassinove before," said the lady, kindly holding out her hand.

He barely touched the white hand as he bent before her. His own turned cold as ice.

"Now, then, Lady Etheridge," exclaimed Colonel Hastings, spreading out the document before her.

And the business of signing and witnessing the deed was completed.

Colonel Hastings and his secretary then took leave, and left the castle, to return to the Etheridge Arms, whither we must precede them by a few hours.

CHAPTER II.

THE TRAITOR.

Her lot is on you—woman's lot—
Still to make idols, and to find them clay,
And weep that wasted worship—therefore pray!
HEMANS.

Colonel Hastings had scarcely left the room ere Mr. Albert Hastings arose, stretched himself with a weary yawn, and began to pace thoughtfully up and down the floor, murmuring—

"Men think me a very fortunate and happy man, and, doubtless, an unusual numoer of good gifts have been showered upon me by the favor of the blind goddess—not the least among them would be esteemed the hand of this wealthy young baroness, my bride expectant. Well, we cannot have everything we want in this world, else sweet Rose Elmer only should be the wife of Albert Hastings. Poor girl! she little dreams that the man who has wooed her, under the name of William Lovel, is really Albert Hastings, the envied bridegroom of the high-born Lady Etheridge, of Swinburne. It cannot be helped. I cannot pause for lady's right or maiden's honor. Here, then, for a divided life! my hand to the lady of Swinburne—my heart to the lovely cottage-girl; only Lady Etheridge must never know of Rose Elmer and William Lovel, nor must Rose Elmer know Lady Etheridge and Albert Hastings. And now to persuade Rose to go before me into Wales, where myself and my lady-bride are to spend our honeymoon."

And so saying, Albert Hastings took his hat, and strolled out into the street. Walking in an opposite direction to that taken by Colonel Hastings in his drive to Swinburne Castle, Albert Hastings soon reached a cross country road, which he pursued for about two miles. Then, turning to the left, he entered a narrow, shady lane, that led him to a small, secluded cottage, nearly hidden from sight amid climbing vines, clustering shrubs, and overhanging trees. Taking a key from his pocket, he unlocked the little green wooden gate, and passing between tall, flowering shrubs, he stepped under the vine-shaded porch, and applying a second key, opened the cottage door, and entered at once upon the only large room the cottage could boast. This room was fitted up with a simple elegance in strange contrast to its humble character. The rude walls were covered with a delicate paper of a silvery white ground, and with running roses over it. The floor was hidden under a neat carpet of a corresponding pattern. The windows, sofa, chairs, and footstools were all covered and draped with white lace over pink damask. A rosewood piano of exquisite workmanship stood on one side of the room; a chiffonnier of the same material, with a small but choice collection of books, stood on the opposite side. Upon a rosewood table in the centre lay several richly-bound folios of rare and valuable prints. Over the chimney-piece hung a mirror that gave back the reflection of the whole pretty room, which was in all respects fitted up as a lady's boudoir.

This lonely cottage had been rented and furnished by Albert Hastings as a trysting-place for his love. The whole air of the room was *couleur de rose*. He called it "The Bower of Roses." It was, indeed, the bower of one peerless rose. Here he had been accustomed, during his visits to the neighborhood of his affianced bride, to meet the Rose of his secret thoughts. But here, also, let it be clearly understood, he had respected the honor of the humble maiden—not upon any good principle, perhaps, but loving her with all the power of his selfish heart, and resolved upon making her his own forever, he abstained from any freedom that might alarm her delicacy, and, perhaps, estrange her heart.

Albert Hastings, the only son of Col. Hastings, of Hastings Hall, Devon, and of Portman-square, London, had been endowed by nature with many other good gifts besides his preeminently handsome and princely person. He had a good head, and originally a good heart; but he had been spoiled from his youth up, in being led to believe that the whole world, and all within it, had been created for his own private use—or abuse, if he pleased. And if this selfish creed were not now fully credited, it was, at least, thoroughly carried out in his practice—a thing that cannot often be said of better creeds, or even better men.

Albert Hastings had always been designed by his father to be the husband of the wealthy young baroness, his ward. The crafty old man had taken care not to bring the young people together in any manner during their childhood, lest they should grow up as brother and sister, without thought of a dearer relationship. He had contented himself with secluding the youthful baroness from other youthful company. He had fixed her permanent residence in the deep retirement of Swinburne Castle, where she remained, year after year, under the care of a distant female relative, Mrs. Montgomery, the widow of a clergyman.

There she was attended by various deeply-learned masters and highly accomplished mistresses, all very discreet and elderly, who had been sent down by Colonel Hastings to carry on her education. At the age of eighteen she first met Albert Hastings. It had been planned that she should spend a year in making the tour of the Continent, in company with her guardian and his son, whose travels were delayed for this purpose. It was but a few days before the intended departure, while the heart of the young heiress was elated with the prospect of seeing foreign countries, that Albert Hastings was introduced to her. His handsome person, dignified presence, and fascinating manners, made some impression upon the imagination of the secluded young baroness. During their subsequent travels over the Continent, his well-cultivated mind, various accomplishments, and brilliant conversational powers so deepened this impression, that the youthful Lady Etheridge thought she had met the man of men, the only one in the world to whom it was possible to give her own heart; and when the expected avowal of love and offer of marriage came, Laura Etheridge trembled at the thought of a happiness too rich for her merits—almost too perfect for this world. Albert Hastings was deeply enamoured of the Baroness Etheridge of Swinburne and her vast possessions; but apart from those, how much did he really care for the young girl, Laura?

They returned home to prepare for the marriage, which was to take place at Swinburne Castle.

The Hastings fixed their residence at their town house, but frequently came down to Swinburne, the guardian to see his ward, the young gentleman to visit his bride elect.

It was during one of these visits to the neighborhood, while he was staying at the Etheridge Arms, that Albert Hastinns first saw Rose Elmer. Levere, his valet, had sent his master's linen to a laundress, and it had been brought home by Rose.

She was a fair and delicate beauty, small and exquisitely formed, with regular features, and a snowy complexion, faintly tinted with a roseate bloom upon the rounded cheeks and plump little lips, and a profusion of pale golden hair parted and waved off in rippling tresses from a forehead of infantine whiteness and smoothness. Unlike those of the girls of her class, her hands and arms were beautifully formed, and her feet were small and elegantly turned. A simple straw bonnet shaded her sweet face, a plain dress of cheap blue gingham fitted perfectly her faultless figure, and a white muslin mantle was worn with simple grace. Her voice was soft and low, her manner quiet and self-possessed. Altogether, her appearance, despite her humble garb and menial office, was faultlessly lady-like.

Her beauty fascinated Albert Hastings. He secretly discovered her dwelling—a poor cottage, in a narrow, unsightly street of the village—and he made an excuse to call there and settle his laundress' bill. This was the commencement of their acquaintance. Afterwards he contrived frequently to meet Rose in her daily errands through the village, and, when no eye was near to spy his motions, he would join her in her walks. He found her mind as lovely as her person, and in the course of a few days, he, the affianced husband of the high-born Lady Etheridge, of Swinburne, found himself deeply, passionately in love with the humble Rose Elmer, the daughter of the village laundress. He even sometimes dreamed of the possibility of foregoing his splendid alliance with the heiress of Swinburne castle and of making Rose Elmer his wife; but the spirit of ambition was too strong within him. As usual with men, he deceived himself as to his motive, and said that a sense of honor prevented him from breaking with Lady Etheridge, though, strangely enough, that sense of honor did not hinder him from seeking the love of a poor village maiden. Day by day his passion for the sweet Rose grew. Every hour not spent in the society of his promised bride was devoted to her At last, fearing discovery, no less for himself than for the maiden whom his false love imperiled, he cast about for some means of meeting her in secrecy and safety.

Through the help of a confidential servant and a city agent he hired and furnished that obscure cottage in the wood, and one day, meeting Rose, he invited her for a walk, and conducted her to the cottage to give her a surprise, and watch its effects. As he ushered Rose into the pretty room, fitted up with all the elegance of a lady's boudoir, she made an exclamation of intense astonishment and pleasure. The rural cottage in its thicket of roses, flowering shrubs and trees, and the pretty room, with its gems of art and literature, affected her with many delightful emotions. The novelty pleased her unaccustomed eyes; the beauty chamed her poetic soul, and the thought that all this had been prepared by William Lovel, and for her, touched her heart with profound gratitude.

"And this is your home," she said, turning her clear eyes, beaming with innocent joy, upon his face.

"This is my home, sweet Rose, and yours, when you consent to share it with me," he answered, with a grave tenderness that was natural to him when speaking to her.

"Mine! mine! Oh, it is too much! What a beautiful place! Wherever the eye roves through the room it lights upon some lovely object, and if I look out of any window I see trees, and shrubs, and roses—everywhere roses!" she exclaimed with delight.

"It is the bower of roses, love, and you are the loveliest rose of all. I shall call this cottage after you."

The maiden suddenly put up her hands to hide the tears that were filling her eyes.

"Why does my darling weep?" inquired her lover, going to her side.

"Oh? because you are much too good to me, Mr. Lovel. And I do not know how it is, but your very kindness to me depresses my spirits dreadfully."

"But why should that be, mine own?"

"I do not know, unless it is that I am so lowly, and of such little worth, and so helpless that I can do nothing for you."

"Sweet rose, you can make me the happiest of men. You, and you only, can do this," he said fervently.

"I, Mr. Lovel; how can I make you happy?" she whispered, in a tremulous voice, and with a deeply-blushing cheek.

"By sharing my home, my fortune, and my heart," he whispered, bending over her.

She bowed her head until her chin rested upon her bosom, and her fair hair fell forward and veiled her blushing cheeks and moist eyes.

"Answer me, sweet Rose. Will you be mine?" he asked, seeing that she continued silent.

"Mr. Lovel, I am too lowly-born, too humble, and too ignorant to be your wife. Would it were otherwise, and I were more worthy of the station that you offer me," she murmured, in an almost inaudible voice.

He suddenly dropped her hand and walked to the window. He had not meant anything like this. Yet the innocent village girl had naturally mistaken his declaration of love for a proposal of marriage.

How to undeceive her without shocking her; how to explain without estranging her, he could not tell. He perceived that the winning of this girl to his purpose must be the work of time and great petience. He returned to her side, and repossessing himself of her hand, said—

"Sweet love, I did not mean to hurry and distress you, Since you feel a desire for a wider range of knowledge, though I think you altogether lovely as you are, I myself will become your teacher. It shall be my delightful task to open to your mind the treasures of literature and art, and to direct your reading. This lovely spot shall be our study, and you shall meet me here daily, while I remain in the neighborhood. Will you do this, sweet Rose?"

"To educate myself to be more worthy of you? Oh, yes, Mr. Lovel. You almost distress me with kindness. But I have always heard that the noble and good draw their highest happiness from deeds of benevolence. How happy, then, you must be! Yes, Mr. Lovel, I will come," she murmured, in low and gentle tones, blushing at her own temerity in saying so much.

And thus it was arranged. And daily, while he continued in the neighborhood, they met at the cottage in the wood. Rose Elmer proved an apt scholar. She had already the solid foundation of a good common education. Albert Hastings introduced her to the world of poetry, *belles lettres*, and art. When he left the neighborhood he had left with her a duplicate key of the cottage, that she might admit herself when she pleased, only exacting from her that she should keep her visits thither, as she had kept their meetings, a secret.

Before coming down on this last visit, Mr. Hastings had written her a note, signed, as usual, "William Lovel," and appointed a meeting with her at the cottage. And now he had come to keep the tryst, and he sat in the easy chair, impatiently consulting his watch and glancing at the window.

At length a rustling was heard in the shrubbery; a white-roped figure passed the window and lifted the latch of the door, and the next instant Rose Elmer stood within the room.

"Dear Rose! sweet Rose! do I see you again at last? It seems an age since I saw you!" exclaimed Albert Hastings, rising and meeting her.

"It is two long weeks, Mr. Lovel; but I have tried to improve them," replied Rose, blushing.

"You got my letter, dear girl. It appointed ten o'clock as our hour of meeting. It is now after eleven. You are late."

"Oh, yes; I could not avoid it. My poor mother is ailing, and we have an accession of work."

"What has my lovely Rose to do with work? It should not have prevented her keeping an appointment with me."

"Ah, no, Mr. Lovel; but this was a particular occasion, you know. There are visitors staying at the castle, in anticipation of the wedding to-morrow. There was more work than the laundry-maids could manage, and so a large quantity of linen was sent to my mother, with orders that it should be returned to the castle this evening, for to-morrow the wedding is to come off. You are not of our neighborhood, or you would understand what a great event that is to us! *Our* lady, Lady Etheridge, of Swinburne, is about to be married to Albert Hastings, Esq., son and heir of Col. Hastings, of Hastings Hall, in this county. Ah, how happy Lady Etheridge must be!"

"Why should Lady Etheridge be so happy, dear love?" asked Albert Hastings, upon whom the words of the unconscious girl produced a painful and alarming effect.

"Oh, because every one says how fortunate Mr. Hastings is to get so lovely a lady, with such vast possessions And she must be very happy to be able to confer so much upon him."

Rose met the eye of her lover fixed upon her with ardent admiration, and she suddenly recollected herself, paused, and blushed deeply; for often, with her, a generous gush of feeling was interrupted by a sudden flush of bashfulness, that crimsoned her fair cheeks, silenced her lips, and left all her beautiful thoughts unspoken.

"You would say, sweet Rose, that this young baroness must be very happy to bring so vast an estate to her husband; but do you know, dear Rose, that hers is not an enviable position for a woman? Wealthy heiresses are apt to be wooed for their money, and the men they marry and enrich are seldom grateful for the benefit; on the contrary, they are often, even while enjoying the fortune of the heiress, secretly incensed against the woman who has placed them under a heavy pecuniary obligation; for men cannot endure to depend upon women. It is not our nature. A man of fortune, who loves a penniless woman, loves her even the more deeply that she depends on him for everything."

Whether this were true or false of all men, or of any man, Rose Elmer believed it, coming from him, and a bright light of joy broke over her face, as she thought—

"Then he will love me very dearly, for I shall owe everything to him."

But the look of alarm and anxiety that had troubled the face of Albert Hastings at the mention of her mother's custom from the castle laundry had not left it. What if, through that channel of communication, Rose Elmer should learn his real name and position?

With some hesitation he touched the subject.

"The custom of the castle will be a great help to your good mother. But I hope, dear Rose, you do not go on errands to and from the castle. It is much too far for you."

"Oh, no; I have never even seen the castle or the chase, although I have so much desired to do so."

"Indeed; but you have not lost much, dear. An old Norman castle, and the ruins of an old Saxon keep, have few attractions for youth," said Albert Hastings, with a view of discouraging her wish to see it.

"Oh, but for *me* it has the strongest attractions. I do not know the reason, but I have always felt the very deepest veneration for ancient buildings and old families, and most especially for this old feudal castle, and the noble race that have owned it for so many centuries. And for this young baroness, the last of a long, long line of ancestors, the last and sole representative of the ancient barony, I feel almost a superstitious veneration."

"Then you have seen the baroness?" inquired Hastings, uneasily.

"Oh, no; no more than I have seen the castle. It is very strange, *but my mother seems to have a perfect horror of the castle and all connected with it. She never can bear to hear the family mentioned. She never would permit me to walk in that direction. And when the young Baroness passed through Swinburne on her way to Bristol, to embark for the Continent, and all the village turned out to see her, my mother pulled me into the house, shut the door, and fell into a chair, pale as ashes, and trembling in every limb.*"

"It was something else that had affected her, probably."

"No; it was the sight of the young Baroness, I am sure. It was the same when Lady Etheridge returned from the Continent. *She shut up the house, and would not see her pass by; and she took me in her arms and cried over me as though her heart would break.*"

"A strange eccentricity at most, dear love—a symptom of nervousness, perhaps. Do not let it disturb you. Besides, it must be leaving her, since now she takes work from the castle."

"Oh, but she did not know it was from the castle. A footman out of livery brought the basket, and asked if the work could be done by Tuesday night, and said that he would call for it then. It was only in counting the linen that my mother found it out. She did the work, sir, but she has been ill ever since. *She cannot bear to hear a word about the approaching wedding.* Indeed, I think that her dread and horror of the castle people is getting to be a monomania, Can you imagine the cause of such a strange mental malady?"

"No, sweet, I cannot. It is a mere whim of old age or illness," replied Albert Hastings, cheerfully; for he cared very little for the *cause* of the laundrywoman's monomania, so long as it served his purpose of effectually keeping Rose Elmer from the perilous neighborhood of the castle and chase.

But the object for which he had requested this interview was not yet accomplished, was not yet even alluded to; and how to introduce it to this pure-hearted girl, was a difficulty that perplexed even his diplomatic powers. On the morrow he was to lead the Lady Etheridge of Swinburne to the altar, and, after the marriage ceremony, he was to depart with his bride to spend the honeymoon at his seat in Wales—a newly-purchased property. But the thought of parting, even for so short a time, with the idol of his heart, was insupportable. The fear that in his absence some accident of fortune might deprive him of her, was intolerable. He knew, by a thousand tests of character, that this lovely girl would never become his own, unless she was made to believe herself his wife. His object now was to silence her scruples, and secure her to himself by a false marriage, in which his confidential servant should personate the officiating clergyman, and which was to be kept a secret from all, if he could only persuade her to take the step. It was not without a severe mental struggle that Albert Hastings had gained his own consent to this act of deception; nor was it without great hesitation that he broached the subject. At length, when he found courage to speak, he seated himself beside her, took her hand, looked into her sweet face with an expression that might have beguiled an angel, and said:

"Dear Rose, you have known me now intimately for some months. Have I ever in word, look, or act, given you offence?"

"No! oh, no! never!" she replied, in surprise.

"In all this time, dear Rose, have you ever seen in me anything unworthy of a gentleman?"

"Never, oh, never! Why should you ask me?" she inquired, with astonishment.

"You believe me, then, to be a man of honor?"

"Of unimpeachable honor. I should deem it a profanity to question that. Why, then, do you ask me?" she repeated, with increasing wonder.

"You have confidence in me?"

"Perfect confidence. Oh, why should you doubt it, Mr. Lovel?" she inquired, with earnest fervor.

"Because, sweet girl, I am about to ask you to give me a great proof of your confidence in my honor?"

"What is it, Mr. Lovel? I know, I am sure you would not ask me to do anything the least wrong, and so I promise that whatever you ask me to do, I will do."

"I ask you then, fair Rose, to prove your confidence in me, by placing your future happiness in my care. In a word, will you be my wife?"

Rose Elmer flushed crimson.

"Oh, that I were worthy to be so!" she whispered.

"You are worthy of a monarch's love. *Too* worthy of mine! Yet you will be my own. Answer, sweet girl."

She turned her eyes, full of grateful love and honor, upon him, and silently placed her hand in his.

"Mine own!" exclaimed Albert Hastings, sealing those words with a burning kiss.

Now came the most difficult part of his undertaking, to which all this had been but a prelude—to persuade her to a clandestine marriage.

It would be tedious to repeat all the arguments he used to reconcile her to this measure. It is enough to say that he was a man of society, gifted with powers of logic and eloquence that might have swayed the councils of a nation, to say nothing of the mind of a young girl. He was, besides, handsome, fascinating, and in love; and she was a simple village girl, loving, esteeming and confiding in him with her whole heart. He found the task easier than he could have hoped. Her's was the perfect love which "casteth out fear," that "thinketh no evil." Indeed, she advanced but one objection to the secret marriage—her duty to her mother. But this very argument he immediately seized, and used on his own side.

Her "duty to her mother," he said, "was to provide for her support in her old age. Her marriage with himself would effectually do this."

Then she pleaded hard that this mother should be at once admitted into their confidence. Tenderly, but obstinately, he refused this; telling her that their secret would not be safe in the keeping of a sick and nervous woman, whose reason, from all that he could hear of her, was evidently tottering; and that if that secret should be discovered, his proud uncle would not only disinherit him, and withdraw his powerful protection from him, but would even turn his political influence against him. Then Rose ceased to resist, only stipulating that after their marriage she should still remain with her mother, who needed her services, until Mr. Lovel should be ready to acknowledge her as his wife, and take both herself and parent to his own home.

This was not at all that Mr. Hastings wished, but neither logic nor eloquence could convince or persuade Rose Elmer to desert her ailing mother; and upon no other condition than that of being allowed to remain with her would she consent to the secret marriage. And to this condition Mr. Hastings at last agreed, especially as there were very serious difficulties attending his favorite project of sending her to Wales, where he and his lofty but unloved bride were going to spend their honeymoon. And, finally, he obtained a promise from Rose that she would meet him at the cottage that same night, where, by a previous arrangement, his confidential servant, disguised as a clergyman, was to be in attendance to perform the marriage ceremony. After which Rose should return to her mother, to remain during the few weeks

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

The Reactionists Accept the English Programme—Military Movements—Need of the Immediate Ratification of the McLane Treaty—Manifesto of Gen. Degollado.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

My last letters referred to the progress of the English negotiations for peace, and communicated the fact that the Constitutional Government had given to Capt. ALDHAM a definitive reply, adhering strictly to the letter of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's propositions—viz.: the calling of a Congress *legally elected*, as provided in the Constitution of 1857, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. Mr. MATHEW, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, however, continues to insist that Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not mean a Congress elected by popular suffrage, and still urges upon the Liberal Government to make terms that will be agreeable to the Church Party.

Meanwhile M. GABRIAC, the Jesuit French Minister, (the fact of his being a Jesuit is undoubted,) has made peace propositions to the Miramon Government, which they have accepted, and has offered the same to this Government, but as they contain not a word about either civil or religious liberty, (it would be strange if they did, considering whence they emanate,) they have been point blank refused, and, considering M. GABRIAC's past intimacy with the Church Government, and his unequivocal and unlimited support of it, his services as a *mediator* have been peremptorily declined.

Both the representative of the English Government and of the French Emperor, therefore, continue to press this Government to abandon its constitutional legality, and to sacrifice the reforms which it is striving to inaugurate. By the Spanish steamer *Mexico*, arrived on the 22d inst., we learn that a Minister from Spain, newly appointed, and a man of ability, is coming to their support.

Thus we see actually brought about just what some of us have so long been predicting would be the case, if the United States Congress persisted in its policy of inaction on the subject of Spanish American affairs, and our Government was longer left without a distinct and decided foreign policy with reference to these countries—viz.: that the two leading European Powers, and Spain, seeing in the constant divisions of our Congress, and the imbecility of our national action, so long continued, ample evidence that we would not and could not do anything in support of the Monroe doctrine, notwithstanding all our boasting and braggadocia about it, have come to the conclusion that it is useless and unnecessary to wait longer for action on our part, and that they can settle their interests in these countries as they please, upon their own ideas of policy—and this they are now proceeding effectively to do.

The ratification of the McLane Treaty would have prevented this, so far as Mexico is concerned, as would that of Nicaragua with respect to that country, and the same of Honduras; but foreign nations cannot but argue that our real policy is indicated by our Government action, not by the tone of our Press, and as this action is unfavorable to any interference on our part in these countries, they, of course, assume that it is useless for them to any longer delay action of their own. This we are now seeing here; and the people of the United States, during the coming Summer and Fall, will suddenly awake to the fact *that Mexico, for one, has passed entirely under the control of European influence, and that neither the interest nor policy of the United States have any further foothold here.* The English importers, the French and German merchants, and the Spanish agriculturists and shopkeepers of this country, require only a firm and stable Government here—they care not whether it is a dictatorship or a monarchy; but they look with jealousy upon the Liberal or Constitutional *régime*, for that smacks too much of kindred institutions to the United States, and a predominance of American influence, and a diversion of the Mexican trade thither. Besides, an occasional change of Government now and then is rather advantageous than otherwise to these old-established merchants and British importers, for it gives them an opportunity to discount their duties in advance at a large reduction—say thirty to fifty per cent.—and to make advantageous speculations in temporary loans; as also a little disturbance helps to keep out more timid people and new comers, and reserves the monopoly of this market to the present traders and in strictly European channels. The British, French, Prussian and Spanish Ministers are sustained and aided by this influence, which, in their turn, they direct, according to their views, always against the United States, and sometimes in favor of a dictatorship, at others of a monarchy.

Exploded and impossible as is the idea of the establishment of a monarchy on this Continent, at least in this country and in this age of Monroe doctrine, it yet has its advocates, which are numerous both here and in Europe. But the more popular idea on their part is always the establishment of something opposed to that which is supported by the United States, and which, at least, tends towards the European rather than a Republican basis. And now the object is to seize hold of the advantage of the opportunity offered by the inaction of the United States, to set aside its growing influence and restore the predominance of their own by some new arrangement of a Government,—they don't care much what, so long as it is exclusively of their own formation and direction. It is true England insists upon civil and religious liberty; but she sets about obtaining it by proposing to overthrow the very Constitution which secures it, and has already established it, so far as that Constitution prevails, and for the first time; at least, this is what Mr. MATHEW proposes to do.

The action of the English Government, if left to itself, would be right enough, and they would long ago have recognized the Government of JUAREZ and have given their support to our policy, but the advice and influence of their representatives here have been all wrong. The popular and the commercial sentiment in England is in favor of the policy adopted, or supposed to be adopted by the United States, of supporting liberal institutions in this country; but the Government failing to see any signs of such efficient action on the part of the Government of the United States as was necessary for the emergency, and pressed, meanwhile, by the cries for redress of their citizens who have been outraged here, has yielded to the representations of its agents, that peace could be patched up between the two parties here and overlooking the fact that one of these parties was represented by a Government that was liberal, constitutional and just, it placed them both on the same level, as each having something to concede, and so issued the instructions known here as the Lord John Russell propositions for peace.

These propositions are well enough in their way though unjust to the Constitutional Government, for they assume to demand of this Government what, by the very nature of its existence and the precise terms of its Constitution, it is struggling to accomplish. But Mr. MATHEW goes beyond the plain letter of these propositions, and claims that he is instructed by his Government to require the Constutional Government (which it has as yet failed to recognize) to set aside a portion of its Constitution and come over on to some ground nearer the Church Party programme. His influence is, therefore, all directed now to the support of some new Government, and against the Liberal Party, and in this respect at least he is fully coöperating with the French, Spanish and Prussian representatives, who are sustaining the Church, even in their very peace proceedings. The great object of these proceedings on their part is to place the Liberal Government in the attitude of being less ready to make peace than the Miramon or Church Government, feeling sure that all persons will not notice the omission in the propositions accepted by MIRAMON of any mention of either civil or religious liberty. This is precisely the way MIRAMON acted when he consented to treat at the time the propositions were first submitted, when he was before the walls of Vera Cruz.

Of course all this would not matter, and these European intrigues and plots would go for naught, if the United States would support and aid the Liberal Government; but will it do it? That is the question all are asking now, and which all inclined in favor of European influence and ideas answer in the negative. And indeed, what reason or sign does Congress give that there will be any action on the part of our Government. It is exclusively occupied in President making; all really important business seems neglected; no attention seems to be paid to our foreign interests, no matter how important or immediately imperative they may be, and precious months are passing away in which European influence and powers are gathering their forces and taking their measures to supplant us entirely, where, if we would only act with promptness, one day of proper action by our Senate would place us permanently in the ascendant. The ratification of the pending treaty would establish our policy of intervention in favor of a Liberal Government in Mexico to such an extent before the world, and would inspire such confidence on the one side here, and fear on the other, that we would have but little more to do to conclude the struggle; and from the moment of the announcement of such policy England would have no desire to interfere, while both France and Spain would see that it would be useless to do so.

On the other hand, the adjournment of the present session without action on this treaty would of course be sufficient evidence that we had no desire to act, and the consequences would ensue that I have stated before.

Strange that our public men cannot see this, and that they will persist in acting as if these subjects of oreign policy could be forever delayed.

If they could only spend some time abroad in any Spanish American country—in this country, for instance—and see with what anxiety and constant care every step of action or period of delay on the part of our Government is watched, and calculated upon, and its consequences weighed, and the policy of the foreign representatives here, and of both the Governments, regulated accordingly, they would see that it is no light matter for a country in the position among the powers of the world now occupied by the United States to be thus vacillating and uncertain in its action, and open to the criticism that its institutions are of such a character that a decided foreign policy, even on its own continent, can neither be adopted nor carried out.

This is the attitude we are now in—and it is the attitude which the action, or rather want of action, of the Republican Party, and their simply partisan opposition to every measure which the Administration has favored, no matter how immediate and national its importance, has placed us in. It is not the action of the people; the people have had no voice in the matter; it has been solely the fault of the Republican leaders. Happily, the people *will* soon have something to say on these subjects, and their verdict will be that we are great enough and wise enough to have a mind of our own, and that we are liberal enough to extend a helping hand to our neighbor when she is struggling to establish herself under liberal and constitutional institutions, and to throw off the yoke of Church and European dictation.

Besides, our commercial communities want these Spanish-American countries opened to us as a market, and our enterprise is impatient to develop their great resources, and we *will* maintain the Monroe doctrine. Every consideration, in fine, of commercial interest and political policy, points to our intervention in the cause of peace and stable government in these countries. They are too weak, and we are too strong and too near, in fact, for any other policy to be adopted by us, or permitted by us on the part of European nations.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

By an extraordinary arrived yesterday P. M. from Mexico, we learn that the Miramon Government have, as they say, *accepted* the peace propositions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL; but they do so by declaring that a Congress shall be called according to some new plan to be got up between the two Governments, this and the Miramon Government, and in which undoubtedly the intrigues of the clergy are to be very powerful, and that the basis of civil and religious liberty cannot be accepted as a preliminary basis, bu must be a subsequent matter for the assembly to look after. If Mr. MATHEW can be content with an acceptance which most persons would understand as a refusal, and which his Government will probably so understand, I suppose he will again endeavor to get the Liberal Government to accept the same basis. But in this he cannot succeed; they are now more firm than ever, and with the favorable news daily received of the operations of their forces in the interior, and of the increasing disorganization of the Church Party, it is evident they will resist any compromise measures whatever, and however strongly they are pressed by the European Powers.

The extraordinary also brings intelligence of the reported occupation of the City of Guadalajara by the Liberal forces under OGAZON, and of a powerful movement on Guanajuato by the united forces of HUERTA, BARIOZABAL and PUEBLITA, which latter report is confirmatory of the former, and shows the consummation of movements for some time known to be in progress in the States of Jalisco and Michoacan. Zacatecas was some months since reoccupied by the Liberal forces under ORTEGA, while those of the frontier States, under URAGA and other leaders, are close upon San Luis.

On the other side of Mexico, in the direction of Oaxaca, the Liberals are about bringing the siege of the City of Oaxaca to a conclusion, for which they have now overwhelming forces, compared with the few COBOS has left to defend it. The conclusion of this siege of Oaxaca will leave these forces at liberty to join those of the State of Puebla, of which Gen. MIRANDA, who behaved so nobly during the siege of this place, has been appointed to take command. These forces will then isolate Orizaba, Cordova and Jalapa, and, with the aid of some 4,000 troops which are being raised in this State, they will be able to take those places, and move on Puebla, while those from the West and North, after the occupation of Guadalajara, Guanajuato and San Luis, are moving on Queretaro and Mexico, which, with Puebla, will then be the only cities left in possession of the Church forces.

These movements can be completed during the next two months, with the men and resources this Government now has. If, then, meanwhile, the treaty with the United States is ratified, and the additional moral support and pecuniary aid which it affords placed at its disposal, it is evident the struggle will soon draw to a close, and will, in fact, during a few months more, be finally terminated.

This ratification of the Treaty will not only insure this, but it will, at the same time, at once put an end to the European intrigues against the Liberal Party and American influence, which are threatening to become so formidable here.

England will be satisfied the moment she sees our Government are really going to do something for this country, and France and Spain are too shrewd not to see that if we once adopt the policy of intervention and aid to the Liberal cause by treaty stipulation, that we will carry it out, and that their influence must give way.

Thus the question stands, and with intense interest all parties here await further news from the United States. I inclose a proclamation and circular from Gen. DEGOLLADO, who has gone to the interior to take the command-in-chief. You will see how much he relies upon pecuniary aid from the United States.

CIRCULAR.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

In compliance with the promises contained in my circular of the 1st December of last year, which I directed to you at the hour of my departure for Vera Cruz, to inform the Supreme Government of the difficulties of our situation, I am now about to start for the interior of the Republic, honored still by the confidence of His Excellency the President, who has not consented to my having command as chief of the Federal army, believing, as he does, that my services may be of use in this difficult undertaking.

Long before this I expected to return to the side of my brethren comrades in arms, with or without a commission, to accompany them in their constant exertions and labors in the cause of our country; but, during my stay at Vera Cruz, His Excellency the President confided to me the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and not until that heroic city had been attacked by MIRAMON and his forces, and quieted again by the disorderly and discomposed retreat of the enemy, was I discharged and ordered to the campaign of the interior.

You will see by the accompanying printed documents, that the Supreme Constitutional Government accepted the occasion, which was presented at Vera Cruz, to see whether it would not be possible to obtain, by means of diplomacy, a settlement of this civil war, which has ravaged the Republic for so long a time. You will be convinced by the reading of these documents that the Reactionary Party alone aspires to domination by force of arms and violence. It was only, therefore, after having tried uselessly the means of pacification presented by reason and pure patriotism, that we have had recourse to arms to overcome the obstinacy and bad faith of the enemies of progress, of liberty and of the national will.

This triumph, so desirable, which will result from the pacification of our country and a durable state of things for the future, we shall surely obtain if union, discipline, one common object and one common sentiment inspire all our commanders and public functionaries. I have implicit confidence that you will listen to this appeal to your known patriotism, and that you will with increased exertion contribute to the triumph of the national will, so clearly manifested in this prolonged civil war, the termination of which will be our best recompense.

I recommend to you the most perfect military organization as the first of our wants. The Supreme Government hopes to receive, at an early moment, *pecuniary aids guaranteed by the treaty celebrated with the United States of the North; and as soon as the sum destined to these head-quarters shall arrive, the wants of the forces of this command shall be promptly attended to.* Then the operations of the campaign will commence; they will be energetic, and decisive against the enemy, and God will give us victory.

GOD AND LIBERTY. General Head-quarters at TAMPICO, March 30, 1860.

S. DEGOLLADO.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL ARMY TO HIS SOLDIERS.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS: On my returning to participate in labors and fatigues in the campaign of the interior, we salute you as a friend, and congratulate you on your constancy and self-denial.

His Excellency, the President, has directed that I should resume my former position as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army, to continue the struggle, which has cost us so much blood and so many sacrifices. It will be our common hope to see my difficult mission crowned with a happy result.

My friends, I have been witness of the heroic resistance of Vera Cruz to the attack and the barbarous bombardment kept up against that city by MIRAMON and his reactionary forces. The result has been the shameful retreat of the foe, decimated by the balls of the valiant defenders of Vera Cruz and by sickness and desertion. An energetic and common effort in the campaign of the interior will close with the expiring and perishing reaction.

Soldiers: Your fatigue is about to have an end. Be enduring and courageous, and victory will be your reward. Grasp with a firm hand the Constitutional banner! The hours of fortune have passed for our enemies, and will soon sound that of your complete victory. S. DEGOLLADO.

TAMPICO, March 30, 1860.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

The Contest for the Belt—Proceedings in Court.

FAILURE OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION TO ENFORCE THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL COMITY.

The arrival of the *Asia* places us in possession of the following report of some very extraordinary legal proceedings before the Queen's Bench in London, arising out of the great fight. A rule *nisi*, calling on Mr. DOWLING, the referee, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directing him to deliver the champion's belt to JOHN C. HEENAN, was obtained by Mr. EDWIN JAMES, Q. C., some weeks ago, and the matter came up for argument the day before the steamer left Southampton, before Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL and a full bench. The Court was thronged to suffocation, not only by the sporting fraternity, but by the most distinguished members of all the professions, as well as the leaders of politics and fashion. Amongst those who were accommodated with seats on the bench, our reporter noticed Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, Archbishop Whately, the Benicia Boy, the Marquis of Westminster, Geo. Wilkes Esq., the Duke of Argyle, Alfred Tennyson, Jack Macdonald, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Ellsmere, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Stuart Mill, the political economist, and several others of equal respectability. In fact, the extreme politeness of the Judges was the means of subjecting themselves to considerable inconvenience, as their lordships could with difficulty use their pens. There was a very large attendance of the Bar. Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., Mr. Scoville, Q. C., Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q. C., and Sir Richard Bethell, appeared for the Benicia Boy; the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sergeant Wilkins, and Mr. Robinson, Q. C., for the Referee. TOM SAYERS, Mr. DOWLING, and one of his seconds, were in Court, but sat beside the Attorney-General in the inner bar.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES, in support of his rule, said it was unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of the question which their lordships were asked to decide. A matter which had for months been the sole topic of conversation in every Anglo-Saxon household, and had awakened the wildest emotions in the breasts of nearly seventy millions of the most highly civilized people on earth—and which had kindled an amount of excitement in England such as had not been witnessed since the great day on which the Seven Bishops had been arraigned in that venerable hall, was not a matter which could derive illustration from so humble an individual as himself. He was there to argue, and not to declaim; though if declamation was necessary, heaven knows he was not the man to shrink from it. But fortunately, perhaps, for all concerned, his client needed no rhetorical display to make clear his right to the exercise of the enlightened discretion of the Court in his behalf. That client, he was proud to say, was the Benicia Boy, [Slight applause, which was instantly suppressed,) a gentleman of the highest standing in his own country—six feet two, or thereabouts—his learned friends on the other side would correct him, if he were wrong. He had come here to fight for the "Champion's Belt," an article with which their lordships were, doubtless, perfectly familiar—and, as he believed, and as he was sure he could show to the Court—he had won it, and now asked the Court to put him in possession of it. By the articles of agreement, into which his client entered with the late champion, Mr. THOMAS SAYERS—

[The Attorney-General protested against the use of such language. He asked the Court to protect his client from insult. He begged leave to inform the learned gentleman that he was the present Champion, and would remain so until the Court decided otherwise, or a better man than HEENAN met him in the ring.]

Hostile demonstrations on the part of the Boy, who sat immediately behind the Chief Justice, and was vigorously shaking his "bunch of fives" at the right honorable gentleman, over his lordship's head, here brought the proceedings to a sudden stop. Hisses, cheers and cat-calls, from the lower part of the Court and the back benches of the bar, completely drowned the learned counsel's voice, as well as that of Mr JAMES, who was making frantic efforts to reply, with, out any better result than bringing an extraordinary rush of blood into his ordinarily ruddy face. As the excitement increased, the Boy rose, and made a wild spring across the heads of Judges, but was caught by the coat-tails by Mr. WILKES and JACK MACDONALD, and held down in his seat. Lord CAMPBELL called loudly for the Sheriff of Middlesex, and, on that functionary making his appearance, fined him one hundred pounds, which were instantly paid—after which the disorder subsided. His lordship said he had "never before witnessed so scandalous a scene in a Court of Justice—and if it were repeated he would order the room to be cleared," remarks in which Justices WIGHTMAN and ERLE expressed their concurrence.

Mr. JAMES resumed—When so coarsely interrupted by the right honorable and learned gentleman, he was about to call the attention of their Lordships to the articles of agreement by which the late fight was arranged.

The Attorney-General asked to have the articles produced and proved in the usual manner. The Court knew nothing about them.

Mr. JAMES submitted that the fighting articles in a case of this sort were something of which the Court would take judicial cognizance. He cited the Tipton Slasher *vs.* Bendigo; Paddy O'Bralligan *vs.* The Hampshire Squeezer; Sambo *vs.* The Duke of York.

Lord CAMPBELL, after consultation with the other Judges, said the Court were unanimously of opinion that proof or production of the articles was not necessary. They held the same position as a treaty made by the Crown with a foreign Power. The Court was presumed to have knowledge of them.

Mr. JAMES contended that by those articles it was arranged that the parties should fight on the 16th inst., and, in case of interruption from any cause, should resume within a week. They had fought, and, as he contended, his client was victorious. [The learned counsel here read affidavits as to what occurred in the ring at the close of the combat.] Now, supposing it to be acknowledged for the purpose of argument, that the fight was interrupted, within the meaning of the articles, it is admitted that SAYERS is unable to renew the encounter within the time specified, and his antagonist was entitled to the forfeiture of his bond. Supposing the fight was not interrupted, then the position in which the English Champion found himself at the close, and the consequent blackness of his face, ought to satisfy the Court of his defeat.

Lord CAMPBELL said the color of his face at the time was not material.

Mr. JAMES closed a long and eloquent argument by dwelling on the importance of the decision the Court might make, and the awful consequences for the next generation of Englishmen that would follow the denial of his rule.

The Attorney-General showed cause, contending that, by the 28th rule of the Ring, the cutting of the ropes, and the consequent interruption of the fight, was justifiable under the circumstances; so was the refusal of the referee to compel SAYERS to figat until his arm got well. He cited Jones *vs.* Sayers; the Holborn Pet *vs.* Young Simmons; the Dusky Phenomenon *vs.* Brown Bob; the Nether Millstone *vs.* the Cheshire Blade.

When the right honorable gentleman was half way through his argument the windows were opened, owing to the excessive heat of the rooms, whereupon the Boy complained of the cold, owing to the shortness of his hair. A gentleman at the bar, who proved to be Mr. SMITH, of the Inner Temple, here offered to lend him his wig. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the wig was handed up by the tipstaff, and placed by the Boy on his knowledge-box. His appearance elicited considerable applause, which was at once suppressed.

As soon as the Attorney-General sat down, Mr. BOWYER made an ineffectual attempt to address the Bench as *amicus curiæ*, for the purpose of calling attention to the Pope's case, which, as well as we could understand, he considered much sadder than that of the Benicia Boy. Lord CAMPBELL refused, however, to hear him.

Mr. SLEIGH followed. He said he appeared for the *Saturday Review*—a journal which, whenever the bonor of England was con—

Lord CAMPBELL—You have no standing in Court.

Mr. SLEIGH—I desire to be heard on that point.

Lord CAMPBELL—We cannot hear you.

Mr. SLEIGH—I stand on my rights.

Lord CAMPBELL—Then you must stand on them outside. Officer remove him.

Mr. SLEIGH was removed accordingly, gesticulating violently, and making desperate attempts to continue his address, the only words which reached us being, "John Bright," "Americanization of our institutions" —and "University education."

The Court, after consultation, was equally divided, and the rule dropped—Justice WIGHTMAN being absent. Justice CRAMPTON came into Court after all was over; but nevertheless, following the example of some of our Albany Judges, took part in the decision. He said he had not heard the argument, and knew nothing about the case, but, in his opinion, the rules of justice and comity which should regulate the relations of the two countries, require that the belt should be given to the Boy. He thought the rule should be made absolute.

After the adjournment of the Court, a meeting of the Americans in London was held at the Blue Boar, in Holborn—Mr. GEORGE WILKES in the Chair,—and it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the United States should be presented to FREDERICK SMITH, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, for lending his wig to the Benicia Boy in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to his aged mother, in Lincolnshire.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

YEARLY STATEMENT OF THE BOARD—VERBAL REPORTS FROM SEVERAL RETURNED MISSIONARIES, ETC.

A meeting in behalf of the above Society was held yesterday morning in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., in the Chair. A very large audience was in attendance. The exercises were opened with prayer from Rev. Dr. FERRIS. One of the Secretaries of the Board, Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, read a statement of the results of missionary labors connected with the Board during the past year together with a summary of the total results since the organization of the Board fifty years ago. According to this statement, the field of missionary labor has extended over the four continents of the globe and most of the islands of the Pacific. Fifteen unwritten languages have been reduced to writing by the Board, and the Bible, in whole or in part, has been translated into more than twenty. Upwards of 50,000 converts have been added to the Christian Church, the larger portion during the last fifteen years. The average yearly number of converts for the last ten years has been 1,500. The number of ordained missionaries now in the service of the Society is 172, of whom 9 are physicians. The laborers in the various fields, including unordained missionaries, number 389. Besides these, there are 881 native laborers in the service of the Board.

The amount of printing done since the foundation of the Board exceeds *eleven hundred and twenty million pages.* The Mission has 310 free schools, 16 boarding schools and 7 seminaries, which give instruction to over 9,000 pupils. They have 141 churches, with 23,000 members. The receipts of the Society during the past year have been greater than the year before, but not so large as in 1856. For the last nine months they foot up $214,872, being $7,824 more than during the same period last year. The Board congratulates the friends of the cause upon the abrogation of the death penalty for conversion from Mohammedanism to Christianity, which opens the way for the entrance of the Gospel into that wide, and, at present, promising field of labor. In China, the force employed by the Society is small, numbering only ten missionaries, and an immediate enlargement is urged.

A movement is stated to be on foot to relieve the Board from the debt of $66,000 with which it commenced the year, and the "earnest efforts of the friends of the cause are invoked to meet the appropriations to the missions, and have an unincumbered treasury at the approaching jubilee anniversary." At the close of the Secretary's statement, the audience was addressed by several returned missionaries from various parts of the globe. Rev. ALLEN HAZEN, of Bombay, spoke of the good results of the India Mission, as shown in the improving morality of the people, and in the diminution of robberies, murders, and other revolting crimes. The natives were beginning to repose more confidence in the missionaries, and manifested an increased anxiety to attend their places of worship.

Rev. A. T. PRATT, M. D., of the Southern Armenian Mission, spoke very highly of the good qualities and docile temper of the people among whom he labored, and related many anecdotes of the sacrifices and self-denial of the Armenians, particularly the women, to promote the cause of religion and to assist in the erection of churches. There were engaged in Southern Armenia at the present time fifty preachers and instructors, many of whom were natives. In February last the first Armenian Home Missionary Society was formed, and so strong a foothold had Christianity already obtained there, that if the foreign missionaries were all to leave to-morrow the natives would be able to carry on the work with success.

Rev. WM. CLARKE, of Constantinople, next addressed the audience, and testified in high terms to the valuable assistance rendered by the native converts in carrying on the missionary labors in the Turkish Empire. The Missionary School established at Constantinople was of inestimable value in educating these home missionaries for the work before them, and he urgently hoped that the Board would not be under the necessity of withholding their support from this seminary. Great and rapid changes were now going on in the religious condition of Turkey, and he ventured to predict that the conqueror of the "Sick Man" would not be, as many supposed, those northern nations who were waiting to divide his estate between them, but the Gospel of Christ, which would soon rise over the ruins of Mohammedanism, and infuse new life and energy into that decaying Empire.

Rev. DANIEL LINDLEY, for twenty-five years a missionary in South Africa, was then introduced, and said that he had come to speak to them of the "fag-end of creation"—that land which, time out of mind, had been the by word and hissing of the whole world. And he would say at the outset that, in his opinion, it was a shame to Christendom that this immense field of labor should have been so long neglected. He had been round attending the anniversaries this week, and he had heard a great many things. He had heard men speak of the dignity and rights of manhood, and he had heard women speak of the rights of *their* manhood. He heard much said of "Liberty" and "Freedom," and particularly of "freedom" to the 4,000,000 Africans who were in bondage in this country. This was all well enough, and God grant that they may have liberty! But God grant, also, that the same liberty may be extended to the 150,000,000 of their brethren in that land from which they came.

The speaker gave a graphic account of the benighted and abject condition of the natives of Southern Africa, representing the slavery of the woman to her husband to be of the most cruel and revolting description. The latter spend their time in idleness, while the former are compelled to labor from morning till night; and if a woman happens to have twins, one of them is killed in order that she may have more time to work for her indolent husband. In illustration of the extreme ignorance of the natives, he said that their ideas did not extend beyond their animal wants, and that if you spoke to them about anything with which they were not familiar, the first question would be, "Is it good to eat?" Yet even in this benighted region the missionaries had succeeded in planting some good seed which was bringing forth ripe fruit. He related several anecdotes showing the noble and Christian traits exhibited by natives after their conversion to Christianity. These regenerated heathens had inspired a love and affection for them in the hearts of the Missionaries, which amply repaid them for all their sacrifices in their behalf. In speaking of the meagre aid furnished to the African missionaries by the Christian Church in the United States, and the poverty and sufferings they had endured in that distant land, the speaker was quite overcome by his feelings, and the sympathies of the audience were aroused to such a pitch that there was scarcely a dry eye in the house. His invocation to the Almighty to forgive him for thus alluding to his own trials, in view of the far greater trials of His Son, Jesus Christ, was one of the most striking displays of effective eloquence we ever witnessed. If the benighted pagans of South Africa don't get converted under Mr. LINDLEY's preaching, it would be safe to say that they are past redemption.

Mr. WATERS, of the Mission in Western Africa, spoke briefly of the field of his labors, and was followed by ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, who took a general survey of the field of Missionary labor, past and present, and spoke of the different phases which the work had assumed at different periods in the history of the Church. The exercises closed with prayer and benediction from Rev. SAMUEL H. COX.

Methodist General Conference.

A NEW PHASE OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION—THE ANTI-SLAVERY APPEAL TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE—THE COMMITTEE ON THE GENESEE CONFERENCE DIFFICULTIES—MORE DELEGATES FROM CANADA—CHARGES AGAINST A BISHOP—THE GERMAN WORK—SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NINTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The adoption of the resolution offered yesterday, directing the Committee on Law Questions to give a decision on the question, "Does the General Rule on Slavery prohibit the *holding* of men, women and children in the same sense that it does the buying and selling them?"—may bring the Slavery question before the Conference in a different form from that contemplated by the majority of the Committee on Slavery. A leading conservative intimated to-day that the Committee on Law Questions would report on this point before the Committee on Slavery is ready to, and thus hasten a decision of the Slavery question without the consideration of the views which the latter is preparing to submit. The Committee on Law Questions consists of five members: J. Drummond, of Western Virginia; E. G. Wood, of S. E. Indiana; G. F. Brown, of New-Jersey; Wm. H. Norris, of East New-York, and G. Baker, of Black River. Of these the four first-named are conservative, and the last is mildly progressive. The report of this Committee, if it does report, will of course favor the conservative view of the Slavery question. It will declare tha the Discipline already defines sufficiently the position of the Church with regard to Slavery, and that no change of the General Rule is required.

The following is a copy of the appeal sent by the Black River Conference to the British Conference, which the latter declined to act upon, and by the wide circulation of which Rev. HIRAM MATTISON obtained signatures, "representing," he says, "75,000 persons in Great Britain" to Anti-Slavery memorials.

An appeal to all members of the great Methodist Family, affiliating with the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world.

BELOVED BRETHREN IN CHRIST: The undersigned ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America would respectfully represent.

That at an early day in our history as a Church, slaveholders were tolerated, among us as members—that the practice had become so common, that in 1844 one of our Bishops was found to be a slaveholder—that a resolution requesting him not to officiate as a Bishop till that impediment was removed caused a division of the original Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845; and that, notwithstanding that division, the Methodist Episcopal Church, (that is, the Northern Division of the original Church,) is still deeply involved in the sin and shame of slaveholding. We have thousands of slaveholders yet in the Church—trustees, stewards, leaders, and local preachers; and even traveling preachers have become slaveholders in several instances, and are such still, with but little disapprobation, as a general thing, on the part of the Conferences to which they belong. Such is our present connection with this terrible crime against humanity.

The undersigned, and tens of thousands in the private membership of our Church, feel that these things are wrong in the sight of God, a disgrace to Methodism and our common Christianity, and a stumbling-block to unbelievers. We therefore feel that it is our bounden duty to secure, if possible, at the next session of our General Conference, which takes place at Buffalo, N. Y. (U. S.,) May 1, 1860, a disciplinary rule, by which all slaveholders shall be declared ineligible to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Slavery is deeply cursing our nation, and its malign influence is not less deadly upon the Church of God; and we feel it to be our duty, as much as in us lieth, to remove this curse, and to wipe away this reproach from the otherwise pure escutcheon of our common Methodism.

But we have learned by experience that the slave power is a formidable power. Slaves bring high prices, and some of our members raise, and own, and sell them, as do others, to their great pecuniary profit. And a portion of the ministry, especially in the Slave States, are strongly opposed to any ecclesiastical action that will exclude slaveholders from the Church, or even condemn the practice of slaveholding. In this state of things, we are determined to do all in our power to secure the exclusion of slaveholding from the Methodist Episcopal Church, we feel the need of all the moral influence we can command, in order to a successful termination of our labors. We stand on the original Anti-Slavery platform of WESLEY, and WATSON, and CLARKE, and FOSTER and ASBURY, the founders of our Church in this country; and we have no other object in view but to purify our American Zion from this terrible abomination.

To you, therefore, we appeal, sons and daughters of the Wesleys, under God, in all lands! Will you not cast the weight of your influence into the scale of humanity and justice in the approaching contest? You can exert a powerful influence for good upon the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in these United States. And is there not a moral propriety in your doing so? Every Methodist on the globe is disgraced by slaveholding now tolerated in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and you have all a right to speak, and, if need be, to *remonstrate*, in earnest and unequivocal language, in behalf of our common Methodism and Christianity.

We appeal to you, therefore, in this fearful and, we hope, final struggle against Slavery in the Methodist Church, to help us by sending memorials or deputations to the General Conference of 1860. And we entreat those honored bodies in England and in Canada, who have heretofore favored us with deputations at our quadrennial sessions, if need be, to instruct their future delegates to give, while among us, an unequivocal voice for FREEDOM, and against oppression in the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

To all regular bodies of Methodists in England, and Australia and Canada, and the West Indies, who may not send delegates to our approaching General Conference, we say: Men of Israel, help! May we not hear your voice with ours, in the form of memorials to our next General Conference? They would greatly strengthen the hands of the enemies of Slavery in this land, and could not fail to hasten the day of the Church's purification from this great sin. In such a struggle against Slavery, ought not every Methodist on the globe to speak? so we think, and so we hope it will be. This is the only land in which Methodists raise, and own, and buy, and sell slaves, and we are struggling to wipe away this reproach. O, brethren! sons of the Wesleys of every clime! will you not come to our aid by your delegates or memorials in this the grandest moral conflict of the age, that victory may be the more certain, and the blessing of many a liberated bondman, and of a regenerated Church, may come upon you? Memorials should be addressed, "General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Buffalo, New-York, May, 1860."

Your brethren in Christ. Signed by four members of the Philadelphia, 107 of the Oneida and 130 of the Black River Conferences—241 altogether.

The first business transacted by the Conference, today—Bishop BAKER presiding—was the election of a Committee, consisting of one from each delegation, to investigate the Genesee Conference difficulties:

J. Brooks, Arkansas; N. Wilson, Baltimore; F. H. Stanton, Black River; E. Thomas, California; Wm. Young, Cincinnati; J. C. Ayers, Delaware; F. A. Blades, Detroit; Geo. Guyer, East Baltimore; P. McKinstry, East Genesee; O. Prince, East Maine; J. Bain, Erie; J. M. Fuller, Genesee; Wm. S. Prentiss, Illinois; Jno. Kiger, Indiana; M. H. Hare, Iowa; W. H. Goode, Kansas and Nebraska; W. H. Black, Kentucky; C. C. Cone, Maine; R. Sapp, Michigan; C. Brooks, Minnesota; M. C. Ellison, Newark; M. Raymond, New-England; W. F. Evans, New-Hampshire; S. Y. Monroe, New-Jersey; A. M. Osborn, New-York; E. Griswold, New-York, East; J. B. Burt, Northern Indiana; J. T. Kellum, Northern Ohio; J. M. Stallard, Northwestern Indiana; F. Merrick, Ohio; D. A. Whedon, Oneida; A. F. Waller, Oregon; O. S. Munson, Peoria; Wm. Cooper, Philadelphia; Wm. Fox, Pittsburgh; Sidney Dean, Providence; H. Crews, Rock River; F. C. Haliday, S. E. Indiana; J. B. Covington, Southern Illinois; A. Witherspoon, Troy; R. W. Keeler, Upper Iowa; P. Merrill, Vermont; J. Drummond, Western Virginia; J. L. Williams, Western Wisconsin; S. C. Thomas, Wisconsin; W. H. Pearne, Wyoming. There was no delegate from Missouri present, therefore none was placed on the Committee.

The credentials of Rev. Messrs. STINSON, WOOD and HURLBERT, delegates from the Wesleyan Conference of Canada, were presented, and Mr. HURLBERT was introduced by Bishop BAKER. He thanked the brethren for their kind reception of him, and deferred any extended remarks until the address of his Conference, which was in the hands of Mr. STINSON, who had not yet arrived, should be read.

Among the numerous petitions presented to-day there was one from the East Genesee Conference, indorsed "to extirpate Slavery without extirpating the Church;" another from the Oregon Conference, urging the appointment of a resident Bishop for the Pacific Coast.

Rev. G. PECK, of Wyoming, from the Committee on Episcopacy, brought to the attention of the Conference a memorial from Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, containing charges of mal-administration against one of the Bishops, but not specifying him.

Rev. D. W. BRISTOL, of Oneida, moved that the memorial be sent back to the delegation whence it came.

Rev. R. NELSON, of Wyoming, hoped it would be referred back to the person who presented it.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, said he had heard that this was an indictment charging a nameless party. There was an accuser, but no culprit in the paper. He was for laying it on the table. If the Black River delegation did not bring it here, where was the propriety of sending it to that delegation? If any one would father this memorial, he was for letting him have it.

Rev. J. T. CRANE, of

their consumption. They have appointed Inspectors to take a bite of every chunk of pork or slab of beef that is sold; have appointed two men, and doubled the salaries of each, to watch the stamps, which barely kept one man busy; have authorized the payment of CHARLEY DUANE'S claim; have voted to pay the travelers who went to Washington to inform the Federal Government of the fact that the people were hanging and banishing the villains that had justice by the throat; have appropriated handsomely for the expense of massacreing the Indians up north; and are on the eve of passing the Bulkhead bill. This last monster swindle has passed both Houses, but with an amendment in the lower one, which sends it back to the Senate, and postpones its final passage two days. This scheme you may appreciate, if you will pick out the one which, any time for ten years back, more than all others, has "dripped with corruption" at Albany, and multiply it by ten. If "is not vetoed by Gov. DOWNEY, the owners of the bulkhead franchises will carry the city and the State in its pantaloons pocket henceforth, until the people take extraordinary measures to rescue both. It will wield more power than a dozen custom-houses and post-offices combined. And if DOWNEY, adhering to the promise of his Message, and to the programme that LATHAM laid down, should veto it, his accidency is a made man and a foremost statesman in California. If he does not veto it, Senator LATHAM will be dropped by the city like a hot potato. He was pledged to oppose a Bulkhead bill. If, for the sake of being United States Senator, he left his Gubernatorial chair to a man whom he could not trust on this the great question of the year, he would best make good use of the time that he was elected for; provisional curses already begin to be muttered on his head.

But great things are hoped of DOWNEY. He is whetting his knife, and the brick he used was an "Omnibus Road bill"—an act to open *nine* roads over the Sierra Nevada, at an expense of $250,000 to the State. It was a log-rolled, senseless, uncalled-for project. Its passage gave the Bulkheaders *five* votes. Gov. DOWNEY, on Wednesday, vetoed it.

An impracticable act, making lobbying and log-rolling a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not over $5,000, and imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both, passed the Senate, and was yesterday lost in the Assembly. A bill bearing hard upon the vendors of *adulterated* liquors has gone to the Governor.

In my last I told—in a very sleepy way, I distinctly remember—the story of the gilded bar of lead, which went to Paris as $2,000 worth of gold, and how, when WELLS, FARGO & Co. had reimbursed the parties that conveyed it from New-York to Paris, a wealthy merchant of this city, Mr. KOHLER, was called into the presence of certain persons who were posted on the affair, was charged with having sent it from San Francisco, and how he paid up the full value of what the bar professed to be worth and the costs,—namely: $4,000. KOHLER, on Tuesday, published a long card, in which he denies any guilt; says that the package was found open when received by the persons to whom he directed it, (as it must necessarily be, since it is the custom, I understand, at Havre, for the Custom-house officers to open all expressed packages;) says that he paid up because he learned that WELLS, FARGO & Co. had retained in their hands, as security, moneys that he had forwarded to European houses, and, in his intimidated state, thought this was the only way to save his credit abroad. He said, moreover, that the very day the story was first published, a black-mailer invited him to pay $1,000 to keep the story out of the sheet with which he was connected. Yesterday KOHLER authorized the publication of the particulars of the effort at black-mailing. He says that F. MARRIOTT, publisher of the San Francisco *News-Letter*, a little paper designed to sell only on steamer-days, called upon him, and in the presence of concealed witnesses told him that the bankers were offering him $500 if he would publish the statement he had in his possession; "but," said he, "Mr. KOHLER, you are making $1,000 a day, and you can better afford to pay me $1,000 to keep it out than they $500 to put it in." KOHLER asked him if he would take $500, MARRIOTT scorned the sum; but when KOHLER pronounced false any statement that he had, he agreed to take $500 and say no more about it. The witnesses were then called forth, and the foiled black-mail man left. This side-issue may divert attention from the main question of KOHLER'S guilt or innocence for a while. No proceedings have yet been instituted in any of the Courts. KOHLER is a pioneer San Franciscan. He was for some time in the newspaper business, then kept a cake and pie stand, then a toy shop—prudent, economical and sharp, he grew rapidly rich, and now has three fine stores of musical instruments, fancy goods, &c.

A new case that will be notable in the law-books has just commenced. JOSE S. BERRYESSA, a native of California of dignity, gentility and wealth, has long been possessed of the papers which embraced an old Mexican grant to a ranch on Point Lobos. The claim had never been before the Board of Land Commissioners, and the PENAS family, who were the principal claimants under it, could not lay hands on the grant. They finally engaged the services of WILLIAM NEELY JOHNSON (brother of EX-GOV. JOHNSON) to assist them. JOHNSON at last arranged it with BERRYESSA and they went together to the Surveyor-General's office to deposit the papers. Not long after JOHNSON went to the Surveyor's office and asked for the papers back again, and got them, saying BERRYESSA had refused to make out a deed he had promised. BERRYESSA, a little later, went to see the papers, and was amazed to find they were gone. Another arrangement was at last effected, (according to BERRYESSA,) he agreeing to sign a deed surrendering an undivided half of his interest in 185 acres of the property. The deed was made out, signed, acknowledged, and the original, which was somewhat defective, and a copy being compared, BERRYESSA found that the deed was for half his interest in the whole property, *except* 185 *acres*; he had signed it, but reads English imperfectly, and at once protested that he was swindled; so catching the deed in his hand he tore off the names. He was arrested, and his examination commenced in the Police Court yesterday. Meanwhile he had got a warrant issued for the arrest of NEELY JOHNSON and LATIMER, his partner, on the charge of defrauding and swindling him, and so the affair rests to-day.

Five years ago, the 11th of April, the Legislature passed the "Limitation act." by virtue of which any squatter who had been in possession of any property for a year on the 11th of April, 1860, and against whom proceedings had not then been commenced, was presumed to have a good title to his claim. Now, San Francisco is full of squatters. Its barren, sandy outskirts, to which no roads reach; its marshes, down upon which the march of improvement has not advanced; its high hills, which not even the milkmen and the water-carts ascend, are all squatted on. The real owners have no use for their property until the city is improved about it, so they let the squatters live in peace, except to ask for a nominal rent, or an acknowledgment of their title. Jose, Hans and Patrick will sign no papers, however, and seldom pay rent. Then, all the claimants under Peter Smith titles, to prevent their titles from being nullified by the Statute of Limitations, must needs commence suits, or lose their power to cloud their neighbor's possessions simply by default. So, on the 8th, 9th and 10th, there was an avalanche of lawyers pouring into the Courts. During those three days hundreds of suits of ejectment were commenced in our two District Courts, and a respectable number in the United States Court. The plaintiffs were numbered by scores, the defendants by thousands. The city figured in both attitudes largely. An army of Chinamen, and John Does enough to stock a new State and justify a Constitutional Convention, were among the defendants, but for company, they had some of our largest bankers and most solid men, who live in the finest mastic-front mansions. Every man longs now that he were a lawyer.

We are having glorious weather again.

The people of the State send greeting, at the hands of our County Clerk, to Commodore VANDERBILT and WM. H. GARRISON, with information that if they do not answer the complaint of JAMES LACONEY within 40 days after the service of the summons, judgment by default will be taken against them. Mr. LACONEY says his wife had her arm and clavicle broken when getting on board the *Uncle Sam*, at Panama, and all through the carelessness and mismanagement of the Commodore's servants. Damages, he lays at $10,000.

The *Great Republic* sails to-day for your port, in ballast.

From the north our dates are, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to April 7, and from Portland, Oregon, to April 4. At the Portland charter election the Opposition elected the Mayor and Treasurer, and the Democrats the other city officers. Bad reports were coming from the Similkameen mines, and the miners, paying $13 per hundred pounds for flour, were filled with indignation at the men who had humbugged them into quitting sure diggings in California. From Fraser River the news was more cheering.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 24th of March. The United States steamer *Saginaw* arrived at Honolulu March 20, in 11 days and 22 hours from San Francisco. She was to leave soon for China.

NEILSON, the Private Secretary whom King KAMEHAMEHA, in a drunken, jealous fit, shot last November, is still living.

The *Emma Rooke*, a new vessel, of 155 tons burden, for the coasting trade, had arrived from New-London, Connecticut.

Death of Bell, the Assemblyman—Personal Movements—Breach of Promise and Divorce Cases—A Man Shot for a Joke—Running the Code of Honor into the Ground—Sensitive Jurymen, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, April 16.

JOHN C. BELL, the Assemblyman from Eldorado County, is dead. Last Wednesday noon he stood in the Sergeant-at-Arms' room, adjoining the Chamber where the Assembly was in session, the door between the two rooms being open, talking in a low voice with another member. Dr. STONE, a lobby member, whose business at the capital was to procure a division of Eldorado County, stepped up and joined in the conversation. Very soon STONE had called BELL "a liar." BELL had in his hand a key and a gold ring, which he instantly pocketed; perhaps STONE thought he was feeling for a knife; at any rate he exclaimed, "If you touch me I will cut your entrails out." Instantly BELL struck him with his naked fist, and STONE fired a pistol. BELL'S blows fell faster on his assailant, and STONE plied freely a dirk-knife. The struggle was all over in two minutes after the insult was given. BELL died Sunday morning, the 15th. STONE surrendered himself to the authorities and is now in charge of the Sheriff, though not in prison. He is a Southerner, rich, and the uncle of the Attorney General. Whether the Courts will let him slip completely through all the meshes that are so terribly tight on Northern poor men, who carry no arms and have no nephews in authority, you can guess as easily as

The Overland Mail, with stale New-York news to the 26th of March, arrived Saturday night—through from St. Louis in 19 days. To-day, by overland, Rev. Dr. SCOTT goes on to attend the Old School General Assembly. By the same conveyance, D. W. CHEESEMAN, of Butte County, formerly Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, starts for the Chicago Convention. As the Doctor is decidedly Southern in his creed as touching colored men, it is to be hoped that, after 19 days of jolting in the same stage with a Black Republican, he will modify his notions of the beauty of Slavery. They say that Bishop KIP is going East in a few days. Mr. EWER, Rector of Grace Church—a very much esteemed clergyman, and for some years a California newspaper editor—goes East, with his family, in the *John L. Stephens*, next Friday. It is hoped that when the few months of his visit are over, his new Grace Church, and one of the handsomest edifices in the State, will be well advanced toward completion.

Archbishop ALEMANY dedicated, yesterday, a new and neat Catholic Church, on Sutter-street, near Montgomery.

Our District Courts are to have a vacation through May and June. On Saturday, divorces were granted in the cases of Emily Smith *vs.* James Smith, and Annie Browder *vs.* Thomas Browder—cause, the only scriptural one.

The Albantans, Miss EASTCOTT and Mr. SQUIER, are noticed as to sing here in opera, Italian and English, in about a fortnight. At the old American Theatre, Mr. ALLEN, once a proof-reader on a leading New-York daily, is doing the principal part in the "Three Fast Men of San Francisco." The Marsh Children draw large houses at the Lyceum. All our theatres are open on Sunday nights, but generally, I am told with a thin attendance.

Our Beef and Pork Inspection Law has gone into effect. As this law compels the payment of an inspection fee of 75 cents per barrel of all salt provisions, and as an additional charge of 25 cents per barrel will be involved, the Chamber of Commerce recommends that the extra dollar always be a separate charge in the bill made out for the buyer, and that the extra always be explained to him. The Democrats thus put a pretty argument into the mouths of all men with every bite of salt meat.

LINA WIDMAN, over in Alameda County, got a $1,500 verdict against NICHOLAS BERNAL, for breach of promise, last week. In course of the trial the following conversation occurred.

Plaintiff's attorney to witness on the stand—Has the defendant ever made your sister, the plaintiff, any presents?

Witness—Yes.

Attorney—What?

Witness (hesitating)—A black sheep.

Attorney—How do you know that defendant gave her that sheep?

Witness—Because I have seen her kiss, and caress, and talk to it, and call it Nicholas ——.

Van Voorhies, defendant's attorney, to witness—Stop! Was the defendant present at that conversation?

Witness—No.

V. Voorhies (solemnly)—Then I object to any conversation between the plaintiff and the sheep, *as res inter alias*.

The plaintiff's counsel was about to argue the point, but was stopped by the Court, who overruled the objection and admitted the testimony.

V. Voorhies—I except! I wish to reserve the point for the Supreme Court.

They are playing the duel low down, down at Stockton. Two gentlemen, of German names, disagreed about some trifle, when FRANKENTHALL said he would sooner believe a Chinaman or a negro than he would OPPENHEIMER. Mr. OPPENHEIMER requested a retraction of so outrageous a statement, but Mr. FRANKENTHALL would not eat his words; so six-shooters were ordered; the principals were placed back to back, and at a given word wheeled and fired, injuring nobody. The seconds were satisfied, and tried to convince the belligerents that they were reconciled, but unsuccessfully. Two more rounds were fired, when the seconds, probably fearing that some of the bystanders might be hurt, made another effort at adjustment. FRANKENTHALL at last assented that he would believe his opponent as readily as either a Chinaman or a negro, they shook hands all around, sipped their coffee, and left the ground in high spirits.

A gentleman who was sitting on a jury in an important mining case at Downieville, was found absent when the trial was ready to proceed. On search, he was found in his shop, dead, with a gun by his side—doubtless a case of suicide. Whether he was sensitive, and felt that the fact of his being permitted to sit on a jury implied a lack of intelligence and a habit of not reading the newspapers, and so he became disgusted with life, does not appear.

From tables published in the *Mercantile Gazette*, it seems that the treasure received at San Francisco from the Northern mines during the first quarter of 1860, amounted to $8,144,665; from the Southern mines, $2,688,364; total, $10,833,229. The export of treasure, for the same three months, was $10,122,794. The amount of treasure received from all our mines was greater than during the same months of 1859, by $1,215,491. The export for the first quarter of 1860 is less than during the same quarter of 1859, by $53,665—indicating a large accession to the available capital in this city, which those who reckon this their home, rather than their place of temporary encampment, are quite satisfied to record.

In the articles shipped for Kanegawa (Japan) by the *Rover*, last week, besides sundry stuff for use among Americans who may be there, were five cases of bitters, five of gin, sixteen cases and one barrel of whisky, fifty cases and twenty-four baskets of wine—through which medium the sandal-shod natives may better than ever appreciate the warmth of our civilization, and the advantages of closer commercial relations with us.

Joking is a serious thing up the Sonoma Valley, toward Mendocino. In Cloverdale, on the 11th, O. H. GODFREY and A. KIBBE, who both claimed possession of a piece of land, met on the disputed premises. KIBBE was making a fence to surround his claim. GODFREY was merry about its beauty. KIBBE retorted, and GODFREY drew his revolver to prevent accidents. GODFREY called for his rifle, took deliberate aim at his critical friend, who simply eyed him, and fired. GODFREY fell dead. The neighbors went out to fetch his body home, and one of them, LOUIS J. HILT, an old stage-driver, was drowned in the river.

Chief Justice FIELD has decided in the State Prison Lessee case. He pronounces the law constitutional, and the contracts, rascally as they seem, valid and binding against the State.

At Carson City flour and butter are selling at $1 a pound; white beans at 40 cents a pound; mess pork at 20 cents; codfish at 37½ cents; rice at 45 cents; brown sugar at 50 cents; and dried apples at 45 cents a pound. It is a luxury to live there. A contract has been made in town to put up a first-class saw-mill in the lumber land near Carson City within 40 days.

The following item of ship news may or may not be new to you:

"The Captain of the ship *John Land* (at Valparaiso in distress,) writes to his consignees at this place, under date of Feb. 20, that he sprung a leak off Cape Horn about Feb. 1; had at one time four feet of water in her hold, and leaked at the rate of 4,000 strokes per hour since her arrival in the harbor at Valparaiso. Surveyors called to examine the ship report her much strained, and will doubtless require very extensive repairs to enable her to proceed on her voyage, including new coppering and caulking and heavy carpenter's work. Her cargo would be discharged at once, and any portion of it found damaged would be sold. All possible dispatch would be used to get the ship away, and for this purpose the cargo would be stored in hulks, by special permission of the Collector of the Port."

The weather is delicious again, with only a trifle too much wind after 3 o'clock in the afternoons.

GLAUCUS.

FROM NEBRASKA.

The New Mormon Prophet—Nebraska the Rendezvous of the Followers of Joseph Smith, Jr.—Western Iowa and Nebraska Becoming Depopulated—Excitement upon the Frontier Concerning the "Pike's Peak" Diggings—Advice to and Outfit for Emigrants—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA CITY, Neb. Ter., Monday, April 30, 1860.

The hoisting of an Anti-Brigham banner upon the Mormon battlements, and the rallying call of the new Prophet, JOSEPH SMITH, Jr., is a subject of general comment among the Mormon population of this portion of the Far West; and, judging from the Press, it is also one of interest to those Saints who are found by hundreds in your far Eastern States. To the faithful of the "Far West," just now, however, it possesses more than ordinary interest, for the "worse half" of the relict of the lamented Prophet, JOSEPH SMITH, Sen., representing the head of the new Church under JOSEPH SMITH, Jr., has extended his peregrinations to this portion of the West, with a view to select a permanent abiding place—*un grande rendezvous* for the followers of JOSEPH, Jr., the true head of the true Mormon Church. A few days since, I am informed from Mormon authority, Florence, a little town some six miles north of here, on the Missouri River, Nebraska side, was selected as *the* point, and the representative of the true Church under JOSEPH, Jr., departed eastward to report the substance of his negotiation to JOSEPH and the leaders.

The place selected, or at least so supposed to be, is an excellent one, commanding an excellent landing upon the Missouri River bank and a fine view of the surrounding country. In a financial point of view the MORMONS also do well, judging from the amount of donation in the shape of town property they are to receive from the proprietors of the town. Florence is more familiarly known to the Mormon world as "Winter quarters." It was there, after their departure from Nauvoo, they spent the unfortunate Winter of 1847, in which disease and death carried them off by thousands; and the prairie just back of the little town, to this day, is dotted with the rude graves of the Mormon pioneers. From there, ORSON HYDE led the vanguard of Mormons across the almost unknown plains to the present City of Salt Lake. From there were principally enlisted the celebrated Mormon Battalion in our country's war with Mexico. It has, therefore, many associations for the Mormons. In 1847 there were a population of about 6,000 upon the present site of Florence. In 1854, when your correspondent first visited the place, there was but one house standing and but two settlers living there. A town site was then laid out, and Florence bade fair to become one of the important towns of the Far West, and it flourished well until "hard times" shut up the doors of Western town lot speculators, and Florence has been on the wane until this recent Mormon God-send. A population of 6,000 Mormons, it is said, will be there by Fall, and the knowing ones prophecy that the missionaries to be sent on to Salt Lake this Fall, to induce BRIGHAM'S followers to return to the true faith of JOSEPH, will bring an astonishing return emigration next season. So mote it be.

A TIMES reader has no adequate idea of the excitement now generally diffused all over this portion of the far West, pertaining to the new gold fields of Western Kansas and Nebraska. All over the country it is the same. In the streets of our towns; upon the farms of our settlers; at the hotel and fireside, everywhere the same questions are asked. When do you start for the mines? Where will I find you when I get there? &c. An outsider would naturally suppose that two-thirds of the entire population were about starting, and really I believe that from one-fourth to one-half of the population of Western Iowa and Nebraska capable of leaving home will be in the mines by Fall. They leave in little parties of threes, fives, sixes and dozens. Your correspondent leaves on the 1st of June, and the TIMES' readers thereafter may depend, as far as the mines and the entire mining region are concerned, to hear occasionally such reliable information as he may be able to gather from thence.

Already I notice some trains composed of men from Western New-York, and I think from present prospects it can safely be assured that one year hence will find an excitement—a gold fever, if you please—spreading itself all over Yankeedom, as did that of California. Such seems to me sure, and mark the prediction. Already the vanguard comes,—already the fact is so well settled to men of the West, that they sacrifice newly-made homes, and sell at $1 25 per acre their homes and improvements to do better in the mines. The West is moving earnestly, enthusiastically in the matter. Reports from their friends there justify them in it, and if it all continues to prove true, as thousands of ventures here foretell, the far East will soon—*must* soon—be on the move. It was three years after the California gold excitement first started before Yankeedom stirred earnestly in the matter, and sent her thousands of sons to seek their fortunes. The gold mines of Western Kansas and Nebraska bid fair to excel California; but I will not put my own prediction against the decrees of fate. Presuming from evidences of the present, (and the road westward from here to-day is thronged with the canvas-covered wagons of embryo gold-seekers,) a few words of advice to those who contemplate emigrating to these mines, will not, I trust, fall (like scriptural seed) by the way-side. I would earnestly advise all who are doing well, to let well enough alone.

There are hundreds, nay thousands, already gone to the "Pike's Peak" gold mines, who have no idea of labor, and who go, simply trusting to some stray chance to show them an easy road to fortune. My own impression is, the market there is by this time even well supplied with this class of "miners;" nearly all the surplus population of Nebraska and Iowa have gone already, and their names are legion; then you must not forget those of the same ilk from Kansas and Missouri. It will take a fair share of industry and perseverence and a good stock of application to succeed in these mines. You must make up your mind the road to a fortune at Pike's Peak is "a hard road to travel." It will require some little capital to carry you through there, and, after you get there, if you expect to make money easy, it will require a considerable more judiciously used to start you on the track. By stage, (including about 50 pounds of baggage,) the fare from here is about $75, but good, comfortable ambulances are sometimes started from here and passengers "found" on the road for $50. A very comfortable way is generally adopted by two or three, to join together and purchase an ox or horse team, provisioning themselves for six, eight or twelve months, at a cost for the three not exceeding $400, including everything for six months. This style constitutes the bulk of the emigration. Oxen in abundance are found here in the West, at prices ranging from $50 to $75 per yoke, and good wagons at from $60 to $80 each. All articles for an outfit can be bought at any of our Missouri River towns at less than the emigrant can buy in the prominent markets and ship here. In some future letter I will furnish the TIMES readers the prices of all outfitting stores and necessary amounts requisite for a party of three or six.

The Missouri River still continues quite low, and freights from St. Louis here are now up to $1 25 per 100 pounds. But little rain has fallen here in the West, and the prospect for a good wheat harvest is by no means flattering. More anon. JAKE.

FROM MISSOURI.

Heenan and Douglas in St. Louis—The Hopes and Doings of the Friends of the Little Giant—Bates' Prospects—Miss Hosmer's Puck and Bingham's Portrait of Humboldt—The St. Louis Mercantile Library Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 7, 1860.

HEENAN and DOUGLAS have absorbed all attention and excluded all mere local news from notice during the last ten days. All eyes have been fixed upon the telegraphic bulletins, and nothing could be heard upon our streets except congratulations over the indomitable pluck of the American Champion in the last great "mill," and the mingled howlings, wailings and gnashing of teeth of the Douglasites over the virtual defeat and indefinite postponement of the Presidential prospects of the Little Giant, and the rejoicings of the small band of the National Administration Democrats over the discomfiture of their intimate ally and dreaded foe.

Be it confessed, however, that so far as the City of St. Louis is concerned, DOUGLAS is the favorite of the Democratic masses. The early success, the manly independence, and even the generous excesses, which have marked his career, appeal to the best instincts of the popular heart, and make him the "well-beloved" of men who care nothing for the difference between Squatter Sovereignty and a Slave Code for the Territories. To-morrow night a large mass meeting of his friends will be had to welcome home the Charleston Delegates, and to ratify the Platform, and to reiterate the assurance of St. Louis' unfaltering trust in the fortunes of the Illinois Senator.

The failure of the Democratic Convention to make a nomination has put the friends of BATES in good cheer, since the Chicago Convention will not now know who is to be their opposing candidate; and the hope that some Southern man would afford SEWARD or any other Northern man an easy race, thus suffering the election in the North and Northwest to go by default, grows dim and uncertain. Prudence and that political sagacity which always leads a Convention to put their best—that is, their most expedient—candidate into the field, will force the Republicans to nominate a man who will secure the fluctuating old Whig and American votes in the Middle and Southern States, and thus make assurance doubly sure. A very large delegation of outsiders from St. Louis will attend the Convention, and if enthusiastic friends can accomplish anything, Judge BATES' chances are decidedly good for the Republican nomination.

Our city has just received two most interesting additions to its artistic attractions. Miss HOSMER'S "Puck," and a full length portrait of HUMBOLDT, by GEORGE C. BINGHAM. "Puck" is the most poetical and beautiful of Miss HOSMER'S works. The quaint, weird look of the little mischief-making sprite, removes him very far from the mere sportive boy patted by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS and his copyists for Shakesperian Robin Goodfellow. He looks here, indeed, as if he had just emerged from a midsummer night's dream. The limbs of the madcap have a certain indefinable want of the proportion of mere "human mortals," his ears are too large for his head, and his chubby little legs almost rival his trunk in size. He sits crouched upon the traditional toad-stool, holding in one hand that fitting type of his infinite variety, the chameleon, and in the other a conch shell, to bespeak him the familiar inhabitant of water, earth and air, while with a face full of malicious wantonness he appears to be chuckling to himself, "Lord-what fools these mortals be!" There is more freshness and poetical insight about the conception and execution of Oberon's page, than Miss HOSMER usually displays. Her "Beatrice," "Cenci" and "Oenone," although very beautiful pieces of statuary, and the "Beatrice," especially is "a perfect form in perfect rest," lack character—they tell no story, until you consult your guide-book. Mere grace of form and delicacy of finish do not make up for the absence of the soul-lit faces which you find in the Palmer marbles and in the works of the grand old masters.

Portrait-painting, although held in cheap esteem by the ambitious followers of "high art," who fill whole acres of canvas with red, white, and blue distortion of historical events, is one of the most difficult and subtle departments of art. There have been but four or five painters—so HAZLITT says—who could ever produce a copy of the human countenance really fit to be seen, and even of these none was perfect. Old COKE quaintly says that no bucket can bring more out of a well—be the well never so deep—than the bucket can hold; and it is equally true, among painters, that no one can transfer to canvas more of the soul and character of the person he paints than he can enter into and understand. To appreciate the intellectual power and the benign character of HUMBOLDT—to seize upon the nicer individualities of the scholar, the courtier, and the philosopher—and to fix a faithful portraiture of the noble features of the author of *Cosmos* upon canvas, so that the picture is redolent with beauty and with life, was no mean task, yet it has been succesfully accomplished by Mr. BINGHAM.

HUMBOLDT is represented in his study; he is standing with a ponderous tome in his hand—MURCHISON'S and VERNEUIL'S *Russia and the Ural Mountains*—and beside him, upon his table, is Dr. WARREN'S treatise upon the remains of the *mastodon gigantes* of the American Continent. He wears a star upon his breast, and appears in full dress, as though, like MACHIAVELLI, he never frequented the company of the princes of literature and science except in elaborate costume. The position is easy and graceful, the lights and shadows soft and pleasant to the eye, and the face reveals the true character of the man.

Mr. BINGHAM executed this noble painting under a commission from the liberal Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, in whose hall the portrait has been placed in worthy fellowship with its fine collection of paintings and statuary. With a revenue of nearly $20,000 a year, this Library will soon rival the best Eastern collection. Under the judicious expenditure of an admirable librarian, it already contains a more complete collection in the department of English history than is to be found in this country, outside of Boston and New-York. The management is liberal, and Library Hall constitutes one of the chief places of resort and the pride of St. Louisians. Q.

FROM JAPAN.

General Business Prospects—Opening of Trade, &c.

NAGASAKI, (JAPAN,) Monday, Feb. 20, 1860.

We have the pleasure of waiting on you with a copy of our *first* "Japan" Circular, which we intend dispatching in future *monthly*, as regularly as conveyance between this port and Shanghai will admit.

By the *Atlantic*, arrived on the 18th inst., we are in receipt of the Overland Mail, bringing dates from London to Dec. 27, and from the United States to Dec. 12.

Business with us, owing to the derangement of the currency, is still much restricted, and the transactions, both in Imports and Exports, continue at present on a moderate scale.

The Treasury now exchanges moderate amounts of Mexican dollars per day, giving Japanese silver—"itzeboos," about two and one-half to the dollar to foreigners—with which to buy goods of the Japanese merchants.

We hear, from good authority, that great hopes are entertained of our being able soon to exchange any reasonable amount of money daily. Such becoming the case, we have but little doubt that business will increase in due ratio.

The Japanese are daily becoming more accustomed to foreign intercourse, and we confidently expect a steady improvement and demand for American and English manufactures as soon as the currency will admit of free and unrestricted trade with the Japanese.

Within the past eight months about 60 vessels have left Nagasaki alone, with assorted cargoes for Shanghae.

The business has been carried on quietly, and we believe that up to the present time but little has been known at home of the extensive trade that has been carried on for the past year between the ports of Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The Real Population of New-York Diminishing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the apparent absurdity of the title of this article should secure for it a general perusal, the writer will have gained one end which is rarely secured for that which concerns the highest interests of the community; at the same time that he shows the title to convey a truth of the highest import to the inhabitants of this City. And if it shall tend in any degree to induce them to consider the things that concern their peace and welfare, the writer will have reached his highest aim. It has long been known to Statisticians that in Paris the native population soon degenerates and dies out, generally becoming extinct in the second or third generation, and that it is replaced by fresh blood from the rural districts.

From papers read by the great English statistician, EDWIN CHADWICK, and others, before the National Association of Social Science, in 1857–58, it appears that the same is true of some of the worst-conditioned cities of England; that in Manchester, Liverpool and some of the old districts of London, the population is kept up by immigration from the country, and "the offspring," in the first generation, of such country people as are constantly migrating to such cities; and that without such influx these places would dwindle down, in a single generation, actually to *two-thirds* of their present population. The Census of 1840 and '41 shows that in many crowded, ill-conditioned city districts, one-half the inhabitants had come from beyond the county. And yet the population had not increased. Those families whom the rural inhabitants had succeeded had disappeared—not by *emigration*, but by *death*. In such ill-conditioned districts, says Mr. CHADWICK, the race is doomed, under existing sanitary conditions, to extinction.

Now the death-rate of New-York is fifty per cent. higher than the death-rate of London, and *fifteen* per cent. higher than that of Liverpool or Paris. What is the conclusion then to which we are driven? This, namely, that if these terrible deductions are true in regard to those cities, much more are they true in regard to this. And the startling conviction forces itself upon our judgment that New-York is preëminently "*the grave of populations.*" We see its population kept up and increasing with marvelous rapidity, and we call it prosperity, and stop not to inquire how it comes about,—little dreaming that it is done in the same way, to use a forcible but not unfair comparison, as the yards and pens of a slaughter-house are kept full, by the constant ingress of fresh blood and vigorous lives from the rural districts and from abroad.

This is not growth, but accretion. It is not life, but succession. The population is kept up and increased just as the ranks of an army, thinned by battle and disease, are kept up and increased by recruiting.

Stop all ingress, all external accession of fresh inhabitants to this City, and leave it to the natural perpetuation of its population, and it would not only not increase, but would actually *decrease*; and unless its sanitary condition should be improved by this very thinning process, it would ultimately become depopulated and desert like the old cities of the world—like Palmyra and Heliopolis and Thebes and Tyre; grass would grow in Broadway, and swallows build their nests in our temples of pleasure and of worship.

Supposing the mortality of New-York to be averaged and equal for all classes, and that its sanitary condition remain unimproved, the terrible prophecy may be pronounced that, in two centuries from this time, of the hundreds of thousands who now hurry and swarm through its streets, and crowd its haunts of pleasure or of business, not one will have a living descendant to perpetuate his memory or guard his bones from desecration.

Verily the splendor, gayeties and mirth of this great City are near of kin to the festivities of the tomb; and its external magnificence is but the glittering coronal that circles the brow of King Death.

And what is the mighty talisman that can bring health and happiness to this City? What is the prescription that can heal these maladies and secure long life and true prosperity? It is short, and may be written in two little words—*pure air*. In this the spirit of health resides. Secure this in our streets and our houses by cleanliness, by proper ventilation, and by the prevention of over-crowding, thus giving to every man, woman and child a sufficiency of pure air, at the same time securing for them wholesome food by a proper system of scientific inspection of every species of food and drink offered for sale, and this City may be made as healthy as any city perhaps in the world; twenty or forty years may be added on the average to the life of each inhabitant, and an untold and inexpressible amount of health, happiness and morality secured to the community, and of all that renders wealth valuable or life enjoyable.

E. Y. ROBBINS.

POLITICAL.

THE SOUTHERN SECEDERS.

From the Boston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 8.

There are not two Democrats in Washington—I have not seen one or heard of one—but I will say that there are not two Democratic gentlemen of influence, who misdorse the conduct of the Southern Bolters from the Charleston Convention. Indeed I have reason to think that a document is in preparation, which will be signed by all the Democratic Senators and Representatives, and which will call upon those Southern States misrepresented by the Bolters, *to fill the vacancies and re-appear at the Baltimore Convention with full delegations.* The Bolters retired too soon. Their haste justifies a charge that their purposes were disunion, and this charge will be pressed upon them by the Unionists and the National Democrats of their respective States. I do not undertake to predict the contents or essence of the forthcoming Congressional appeal; but since it is given out that its preparation has been intrusted to Gov. FITZPATRICK and Mr. BENJAMIN, there is good reason to suppose that the seceders will be censured. *You may rely upon it, the Southern Democrats are in trouble.* They have much more upon their hands than they care to manage this warm weather. It will be hard to meet the people of their respective States, once those people are moved to suspect that the Charleston Bolt was disguised disunion. And in order to remove this concealed purpose—or at least to remove all suspicion of such a purpose, it will be necessary to let Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, alone. His presence in a Democratic council is as hurtful to nationality, as that of GARRISON would be in the Chicago Convention.

LETTER FROM JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Charleston *Mercury* is permitted to publish the following letter of Mr. CALHOUN to a prominent gentleman in Georgia.

FORT HILL, Oct. 16, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot give you better proof of my entire approbation of your course, than by inclosing a copy of a speech, delivered by me just at the close of the last session, and which I wrote out from the manuscript report, since my return home. The leading objects were to show the origin of abolitionism, and that the cause of its growth and great and dangerous progress is to be traced to the Presidential election, and that it must continue to advance until it accomplishes its end; unless we cease to look to it, and look to ourselves for a remedy. Entertaining these views, I cannot but approve your course, and regret that this State, Florida and the other Southern States, did not take the same course. It is to my mind clear that we must give up our slaves, or give up our political connection with all parties at the North, unless one should rise up, who shall in good faith observe the compromises of the Constitution, and join us to put down abolitionism.

I see from indications, that the Whigs will in all probability elect TAYLOR, and that the Democrats will be signally defeated. They will deserve it; and if they should be defeated, it will be because they do deserve it. They have utterly departed from the old State Rights creed, by means of which they rose to power; and have rewarded those who led in the departure, and neglected and denounced those who resisted and warned them of their danger. Defeat was indispensable to reform the party—if, indeed, there be soundness enough left for reformation.

I would be glad to have my speech extensively circulated through your papers.

With great respect, I am, &c., &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

THE OLD WHIG PARTY—LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

The Boston *Courier* publishes the following letter from Mr. FILLMORE, addressed to the author of the *History of the Whig Party*:

BUFFALO, April 30, 1860.

R. MCKINLEY ORMSBY, Esq.

SIR: Many unforeseen occurrences delayed the perusal of your work entitled, "*History of the Whig Party*;" but I have now just finished it, and thank you most sincerely for the pleasure and instruction which I have derived from it.

I profess to belong to no party but my country, and am taking no part in politics; but, though a silent, I am by no means an indifferent spectator of passing events. On the contrary, I look with the most intense anxiety, not to say alarm, upon the present state of things. It appears to me, that he must have read history to little profit who does not see, in the growing jealousy and hatred between the North and the South, the seeds of discord and civil strife, which may end in civil war and the destruction of this Government. I am sure that no one can aver that there was more hatred between Great Britain and her Colonies ten, or even five years before our Revolution, than now exists between the North and South; and the cause, if cause there be, seems likely to endure. Demagogues, North and South, fan this flame for selfish and ambitious objects: and the great masses, which are usually inert and passive, are likely to be drawn into the contest and sacrificed, *nolens volens*. May Heaven save us, for I fear we are unable or unwilling to save ourselves.

While I cannot subscribe to all the views you have advanced in your book, yet, in the main, I think its statements true and its conclusions correct, and I wish it might receive a dispassionate perusal by every citizen North and South. I am sure it would do good. But the electioneering campaign is approaching, which is not favorable for the investigation of truth or the exercise of reason; and we may soon expect to see the country flooded with partisan productions, calculated to operate upon the prejudices and passions of the people, regardless of the welfare and honor of the country. But, whether the people will read or forbear, you have told them many wholesome truths, for which I return you my sincere thanks.

I am truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

A CHARLESTON OPINION OF THE TENNESSEE RESOLUTION.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Southern Delegates in the Convention present, as their patriotic and triumphant *ultimatum*, what every Black Republican and Squatter Sovereignty Democrat in the whole Union may support. This is, certainly, a most remarkable way of vindicating the rights of the South! And when do they propose to present this august "*ultimatum?*" Why, after the nomination of President and Vice-President of the United States is completed. By a resolution, which they voted for, the Convention determined that no nomination for President or Vice-President should be made until the Convention had first settled the platform of principles upon which the nominations should rest. The Convention, after six days' agitation and debate, has adopted the platform upon which it proposes to put its nominees. That platform is Squatter Sovereignty. The resolutions, affirming the rights of the South, have been rejected; and now, after both platform and nomination shall be completed—and not before—these heroic vindicators of the rights of the South propose to introduce into the Convention the miserable cheat invented by New York "*as the ultimatum of the South.*" Suppose that this *ultimatum* was rejected (of which, however, there is not the slightest probability), what would they do? Go out of the Convention? The Convention will go out itself; for, having accomplished by their aid all it came to do (made a platform and nominated candidates on

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS ON 36TH-ST. AND EAST RIVER.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of E. Ketchum, Esq., referee:

12 valuable lots of land, situate on the northerly side of 36th-st., and commencing 100 feet east of 1st av., each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also—1 valuable lot adjoining, 10 feet 9 inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Together with the water right in front of the same, between the bulk-head and Avenue A, being a space of 325 feet 3 inches. 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps with full particulars, at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

166 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES,

Situated on First-avenue, Avenue A, 11th, 112th, 113th and 114th sts.

ALSO, VALUABLE WATER-RIGHTS,

At auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May, instant, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

By order of Daniel T. Foag, Esq., Assignee.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. STEVENS, Auctioneer—Office and Salesroom No. 170 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of Hon. J. B. Dwight, No. 103 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Catalogues can be had at the office or house. Magnificent rosewood piano-forte; new last sail; suites of carved rosewood furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etageres, bookcase, escritoires, oil-paintings, library, &c. Dining room and chamber furniture of every description. Also, all the basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. N. B.—Sale positive, rain or shine.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

At our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.,

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

50 cases London Porter, (Barclay & Perkins.)

ALSO,

Two large French plate mantel mirrors, heavy gilt frames, suitable for a saloon.

Oil-painting, view of High Bridge and vicinity. By order, C. F. WATTS, Constable.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the brown-stone residence, No. 100 East 31st-st., near Gramercy-park, all the elegant household furniture containing said house, the owner leaving for Europe. Drawing Room, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture—Consisting of elegant carved rosewood suites in rich figured satin; rich carved rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-forte, very rich pier and mantel glasses, splendid ormolu clock, elegant oil paintings, large and cabinet sizes; rich lace and satin damask window curtains, cornices; elegantly carved rosewood centre, side and corner tables, with marble tops; velvet and Brussels carpets, rich chamber suites in rosewood, elegant armoire à glace. Beautiful richly carved dining room suite, in black oak, consisting of extension table, buffet, chairs in reps, rich decorated china dinner, breakfast and tea sets; superb Bohemian glass dessert set, &c. &c. Cards of admission can be had to view the furniture on Monday previous to the sale, by application at our office. Also, an Alexandre Organ, in rose wood, superbly finished.

W. B. WESCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 152 West 31st-st., west of 7th-av.—sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely—the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz., 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suite, etageres, pier and bookcase mirrors, centre tables, velvet carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, lace curtains, oil-paintings, bronzes, china vases, card tables, easy chairs, lounges, buffets, extension table, China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c., rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, shaving stand, amour de glace, wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, rugs, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale rain or shine.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers

SATURDAY, MAY 12, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

At the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., the furniture of a four-story house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, reps and maroon satin, mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, oil cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware.

ERNST H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,

At auction, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a Bay Messenger Mare about 15¾ hands high, kind in harness, and excellent saddle-horse, free and stylish driver, and believed by her owner to be sound, and is a first-rate family horse.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—S. & J. BOGART office, No. 1 North William-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 16 at 11 o'clock at No. 1,182 Broadway, manufactory of burr stone mills, with all the tools, lathes mills, and materials in process of manufactory into mills.

STEPHEN CUTTER, Assignee.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, AT NO. 102 Lexington-av., of fruit ornamental and evergreen trees, vines, plants, roses, dahlias, verbenas, &c.; also, 8,000 Hungarian grape-vines, 1,000 arbor vitæ for hedging. 12 o'clock M.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

RARE COLLECTION OF FLOWERS, plants, roots, trees, &c., from the celebrated nursery of Mr. Wilson, at 11 o'clock, THIS MORNING, at No. 29 Nassau-st. This will be the best assortment, and sold without reserve.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859. JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.

PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

mh10-law6mS*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate de Santé,
Chocolate de Familles,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Ferrugineux,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolate Creams
Chocolate Caramels.

All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.

HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 621 Broadway.

Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!

AT WHOLESALE.

For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, best, pork, lard prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock white-fish, blue fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also white and yellow sugars all grades, green and Bizen teas syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class

PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.

Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.

ANDREW W. ROSE.

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE LAND GRANT Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, held on May 11, 1860, at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, Joseph H. Jackson, of the City of Poughkeepsie, was called to the Chair, and Nathaniel Ross, of the City of Brooklyn, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, after remarks by Messrs. Baker, Satterlee, Fitch, Chichester, Foster, and others, the following preamble and resolutions, as amended, on motion of Mr. Satterlee, were adopted:

Whereas, The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company have executed to Greene C. Bronson, James T. Soutter, and Shephard Knapp, a deed of trust in the nature of a mortgage upon the lands, road, and other property of said Company, to secure the holders of the bonds of said Company, and whereas foreclosure proceedings have been instituted by the Trustees for a sale of the mortgaged property, and whereas Selah Chamberlain claims to have a lien on said road, prior to that of some or all of said bondholders; and whereas, there is reason to believe that combinations exist and plans are in operation, by scheming parties, in connivance with those whose influence ought to be exerted for the benefit of all the bondholders, to secure the title to and possession of the road at a nominal sum, by a forced sale, for cash, to the manifest and unnecessary injury of numerous holders of bonds; and whereas the Western Division of said road, extending from Portage City to La Crosse, by reason of its valuable franchises, and its location in reference to other roads forming a connecting link in the chain between Chicago, Milwaukee and other places on the East and South and the Upper Mississippi on the West, is intrinsically worth sufficient, if rightly managed, to indemnify the bondholders, though temporarily in disrepute by reason of the action of plotting adverse parties; and

Whereas, Ample authority exists in the Trustees to protect all the bondholders, under the act of the Legislature of Wisconsin supplemental to chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of that State, entitled "Of Railroads," and approved Feb. 8, 1859, and

Whereas, By an act of said Legislature, amending the same chapter, and approved March 1, 1859, the right of redemption is given to the Company and to subsequent incumbrancers, and doubts exist as to whether the equity of redemption can be barred and foreclosed, under the foreclosure proceedings now in progress—it is

Resolved That the said Trustees be (and they are hereby) requested to resist, by all lawful means, the aforesaid claims of the said Selah Chamberlain, and of any and all other persons adverse to those of the said bondholders, secured by said trust deed of Dec. 31, 1856, and by the deed of said Company bearing date of the 28th of January, 1858, and to procure possession of the said road, for the benefit of all of said bondholders, at the earliest practicable moment

Resolved, That the said Trustees are hereby requested to exercise the authority given them, by the said act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, for the protection of the bondholders, and that in case no person or persons shall bid, on the foreclosure sale of the mortgaged property, three millions of dollars, or such sum as shall equal seventy-five per cent. of the aforesaid outstanding bonds, that said Trustees bid on the same for the said bondholders, and hold the same, as provided for in that act.

Resolved, That in view of the right of redemption given by the aforesaid act, approved March 1, 1859, the said Trustees are advised, in case any other person or persons shall bid on the foreclosure sale a sum exceeding seventy-five per cent. of said outstanding bonds to bid in the mortgaged property for the bondholders under the said act approved Feb. 8, such sum as they may deem advisable not exceeding $4,000,000.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number eight other persons, each representing not less than $50,000 of the bonds, to confer with said Trustees in relation to the proposed sale; that they take such measures as may be necessary to secure the objects contemplated by these resolutions, and, though we deem the said act approved Feb 8, 1859, amply sufficient to exonerate the Trustees from all personal liability, that the said Committee provide for indemnifying the Trustees, if they desire it, against any and every liability which they may incur by reason of their bidding in the road for the bondholders.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be served on said Trustees, and published in the New-York *Tribune*, New-York Times and New-York *Herald*.

Carried, as amended.

The following resolution, offered by John S. Sleight, Esq., as amended, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed in the resolutions just passed procure to be inserted, if practicable, a provision in the decree of sale to the effect that the mortgaged property shall not be struck off to any person or persons other than the Trustees for a less sum than $3,000,000; and that if said Trustees neglect or refuse to perform their reasonable duty in behalf of the bondholders, under an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Feb. 8, 1859, in pursuance of the reasonable request contained in the resolutions already adopted, that the Committee apply to the Court for such order as shall secure the performance of such duty by the said Trustees, or by successors to be appointed for that purpose, or for such other and further relief as will protect the bondholders under the mortgage.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to be again called together by the Committee appointed under the fourth resolution.

About one million dollars of bonds were represented. All bondholders not present, and who desire to protect their interests, must consult the Chairman of the Committee on Saturday the 12th, until 2½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, and are requested to send at once their names and address, with the number of bonds held by them to J. H. JACKSON, Chairman, Poughkeepsie, or to G. B. SATTERLEE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 38 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1860.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1,000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Wall-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 62 Wall-st, New-York—Capital $200,000—May 8, 1860.—At the Annual Election the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Henry H. Ward, George Bell, Gilbert Davis, Samuel Lord, Sidney Mason, Wm. H. Harbeck, George F. Nesbit, Gerardus Boyce, Robert Lowden, Henry Hilton, Chas. F. Southmayd, Wm. S. Thorne, J. Littleton Adams. And for Inspectors of Election: Henry Rowland, Philetus H. Holt, Wm. G. Ward. Also, at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, WM. S. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Warren-st. NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3, 1860

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 12, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—AT A stated meeting of the Trustees of the Greenwich Savings Bank, held on Thursday, the 10th inst., D. A. Cushman was unanimously elected President of this Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis T. Leggett. WASHING ON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 89 Wall-st

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE BONDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Bayreut, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 28, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of May, 1860; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their installments in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 10th day of May, and reopened on the 15th, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the 15th of May and charged at the same rate upon all assessments paid after that date.

By order of the Board.

A. F. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Silver Hill Mining Company, of North Carolina, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 51 Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 22d May, 1860, at 1 o'clock. JOHN SOUTHALL, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Central Park Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1860.

A. MICHELBACHER,	J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
MOSES B. MACLAY,	G. M. LEVENTRITT,
S. FREEDMAN,	H. BERNHEIMER,
E. KNIGHT,	B. F. SALOMON,
B. MAYER,	J. STETTHEIMER,
S. HOUSMAN,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
P. W. FRANK,	MYER STERN,
HENRY COHN,	PH. FRANKENHEIMER,
L. LIEBERMAN,	MAYER SCHUTZ,
L. SCHULMAN,	N. K. ROSENFELD,
J. ROSENTHAL,	J. ROTHAN,
WILLIAM HELLER,	J. STADECKER,
H. WALDSTEIN,	MARX SCHUTZ,
JULIUS SIEN,	S. ROSSENHEIM,
JACOB WERTHEIMER,	H. GROSSMAYER,
A. GOTTGETREA,	WM. GOOLKIND,
J. GOLDSMITH,	P. H. TUSCA,
M. WALLACH,	H. HYMAN,
H. MONHEIMER,	J. WOLF,
A. LIMBURGER,	S. ROSENBERG,
L. BREIDENKEIMER,	S. STRAHLHEIM,

Messrs A. MICHELBACHER, A. B. MACLAY and H. BERNHEIMER are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions, and the Subscription Book is open at the office of Mr. A. MICHELBACHER, 196 Fulton-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 136 Nassau-st., New-York, May 8, 1860.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, the resignation of Wm. Chauncey, Esq., (now on a visit to Europe,) as President of said Company, was presented and accepted. PHILO HURD, Esq., (late Vice President,) was thereupon unanimously elected President of said Company. JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

This Company issues policies upon all kinds of insurable property against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, upon the most favorable terms, and solicits its share of patronage from the public.

DIRECTORS.

Philo Burd,	A. Mataran,	W. M. Newell,
William Chauncey,	Wm. K. Strong,	Fred'k A. Fisher,
Moses Taylor,	Edward Haight,	Robt. B. Currier,
Paul Spofford,	Wm. A. Wheeler,	John B. Corlies,
P. C. Van Schaick,	C. Meletta,	John B. Snook,
V. Barsalou,	N. C. Platt,	George Carroll,
Jos. S. Wilson,	John T. Wilson,	W. H. Bulkley,
Benj. H. Tillie,	B. M. Whitlock,	Fran. Miller, M.D.
Jno. G. Holbrooke,	Wm. L. McDonald,	Henry W. Beck,
W. G. Coleman,	John A. Nightingale,	Henry J. Beers,
T. F. Brimmade,	Nath'l W. Burtis,	M. M. Hurd,
	Paoli Lathrop,	

PHILO HURD, President.

JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
J. E. DUNHAM, General Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND'S, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BRO'N'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The fine and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. J. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 10, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, May 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 11, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, May 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, May 12, 1 P. M.	Friday, May 11, 12 M.
Sunday, May 13, 8 A. M.	Sunday, May 13, 2¼ P. M.
Tuesday, May 15, 12 M.	Monday, May 14, 5¾ P. M.
Wednesday, May 16, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 15, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, May 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, May 16, 4 P. M.
Friday, May 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, May 18, 6 A. M.
Saturday, May 19, 3 P. M.	Saturday, May 19, 6¾ A. M.
Sunday, May 20, 1¾ A. M.	Sunday, May 20, 3¾ P. M.
Monday, May 21, 3¾ P. M.	Monday, May 21, 7¾ A. M.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—RUNning in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. For freight and passengers, the steamer CATALINE, Capt. Wm. A. Vail, will leave from Pier 33, Oliver-st., East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at contract prices. Returning, leaves Bridgeport every night at 11 o'clock.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. Smith, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

FOR KEYPORT.—THE STEAMBOAT KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. daily at 4 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 7 o'clock A. M.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—M. C. DE BEVOISE MOST RESpectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his commodious

NEW STORE,

No. 345 GRAND-ST., opposite Essex Market, and will open on Monday, May 15,

with a splendid new stock of Cloaks, Shawls,

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Of every description, which will be sold, as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices.

REMOVAL.—WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE manufacturers, have removed from their old stand to the spacious store No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of passage either way the same.

1st cabin $120 and $100; 2d cabin $60.

Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

A. N. CHRYSTIE, Agent, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,

Leaving every 28 days from each port.

Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 21st inst. Cabin or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,

No. 33 South-st.

SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN.

The subscriber is prepared to make consignments direct to Japan, as he represents the house of

JOHN ALI MAND, Jr., & CO.,
KANAGAWA, JAPAN.

Parties who are disposed to be the first in the market with direct shipments to the above will do well to confer with the undersigned, as a Clipper Bark will be dispatched at an early day for the above port. A number of shipments have already offered, and there is every reason to believe that those who avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to open a trade with Japan under the new treaty will do well. R. H. GALLAHER,

No. 51 Liberty-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt a Log.
SCOTIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Millar leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA Shannon leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins leave New York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.

Berths not secured till paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS, On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.
JOHN R. PITKIN'S CLOSING AUCTION SALE OF WOODHAVEN BUILDING LOTS, &c.,
Will commence
On MONDAY, May 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
ON THE GROUND
As per hand-bill and maps in circulation.
To be had of E. W. ALLYN, No. 64 Vesey-st.,
E. VAN HORN, No. 6 City Hall Place,
And No. 4 Peck-slip, New-York.
The sale consists of about 1,000 good building lots, 30 sections, dwelling-houses, &c.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick-building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to
E. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a club, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments connected throughout, and capable of being subdivided advantageously into a number of small rooms. Possession can be had on the 1st of July. For terms, &c. apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 17, at No. 1 Irving-place, New-Jersey, one mile south of Irvington, and four miles west of Newark. it has 35 acres, well supplied with all the choice fruits, a large, double two-story house, with wing, and all convenient out-buildings, new and in perfect order. For full particulars, directions, &c., apply to JOHN GREENWOOD, American Museum, New-York.

CHURCH FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE granite church at the southwest corner of Prince and Thompson sts. will be sold or leased for any number of years, subject to any desired alterations. The interior of the building is peasant and well finished, and in good order; the walls frescoed, and the building is 83 by 75 feet, and has on the southerly side a four-foot alley of the same depth as the building. Possession immediately. W. SILLIMAN, No. 67 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS and three gores on 122d-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs. The street is graded, sewered, flagged, and has gas and Croton water. Lots require no grading; are ready for immediate improvement. Will be sold at a great bargain; terms easy.
D. B. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, BE-tween 5th and 6th avs., one of those elegant four-story brown-stone houses, with rosewood doors, walnut chimney-pieces, &c.; is finished by Messrs. Roper & Davis, for lowest price, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 32 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFAYETTE.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 20 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-st., between 3d and 3d avs., two new first-class three story and basement brick houses, with underceller, and all modern improvements. Lots running through the block if desired. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

LOTS WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN.—For sale a plot, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 161 Broadway, third floor.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.—THE LOTS ON the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 28th-st., for sale, with a builder's loan. The location is one of the best in the City for immediate improvement. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE west side of 1st-av., below 119th-st. Inquire of S. B. KENYON, corner of 3d-av. and 123d-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO DESIRABLE TENANTS AT REduced rents, No. 175 Hudson st., 3½-story and basement house; (except third floor,) twelve rooms; water and gas. Stores and dwellings, Nos. 471, 483 and 491 Washington-st., close to the market and California steamers. Large stable, for nine horses. Workshops, &c., &c. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, apply to W. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A PART OF THE FINE FOUR-STORY brick house No. 55 Henry-st., New-York, to a respectable family, consisting of the lower floor, basement and third floor, or any part to suit applicants; oil-cloths, chandeliers, registers and range left; house in perfect order; rent low. Apply on the premises or to BURGER & HOUSE, No. 19 Beekman-st.

CHEAP RENT.—TO LET, THE SMALL THREE-story house No. 30 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from the Hamilton-avenue ferry; house has balcony and neat court-yard in front; water would be introduced for a desirable tenant. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

$550.—TO LET—A NICE THREE-STORY house in West 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. House in excellent condition; gas fixtures and meter complete. Street paved with Belgian pavement. Apply to the owner at Ornamental Iron Works, No. 522 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with high basement, under cellar, all the modern improvements, No. 101 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to H. St. YARD, No. 431 7th-av., drug store, corner of 36th-st., or of S. HICCOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF No. 26 Beekman-st., each floor about ninety feet deep, with two tier fire-proof vaults. Capital location for hardware, paper, drug or leather trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 18.

TO LET—EITHER SINDLY OR TO A PARTY OF gentlemen, the second story of a first-class house, beautifully furnished; also, a room for a young man with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Private family.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 12 East 27th-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW BROWN-STONE houses remaining unsold, in choice locations, on Murray Hill. Will be rented at nominal rates for the current year. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A HOTEL OR LARGE BOARDing house, the house corner of 5th-av. and West 25th-st., running through to Broadway opposite Madison-square. Inquire at No. 194 5th-av.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CONtemplate housekeeping, and wish to find a respectable family who will rent part of a house for that purpose; perfect satisfaction will be given as to the character and responsibility of the advertiser. Address, with description and terms, E. A. M., Box No. 114 Times Office.

CHEAP RENT IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st, near Madison-square, furnished or unfurnished. A first-class brown-stone English basement house will be rented cheap for the Summer or year. Apply to J. HALL, No. 8 Hanover-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The small 3-story and basement brick house No. 295 West 15th-st., containing 9 rooms; possession June 1, or before. Apply to N. HENDRICKS, 13 Dey-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 43 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of C. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 45 John-st.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—ON THE NORTH-EAST corner of 2d-av. and 24-st. Apply to EDMUND BURRY, No. 68 William-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADway TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 402 Walker-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the front basement of private residence No. 35 West 18th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the Times Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1 a moderate sized house, with modern improvements and in a good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $700. Address, stating location and very full particulars, G. F. F., Box No. 165 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A widow lady, in the vicinity of St. John's Park, or between Amity and 14th sts. Address M. G., Broadway Post-office. Best of reference.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contains about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open grounds, each half a mile in length, the beautiful slope of the land towards the south sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland-avenue, there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Will be sold at auction on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1860, the country seat of Stephen B. Alling, adjoining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes, on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth; about two miles from Newark, and one hour's ride from New-York, containing about 37 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit of every description, all in bearing condition, with the privilege of a full supply of pure spring water, and situated directly in front of Weequahic Lake (now in process of construction.) The place will be divided into four pieces, of about 10, 11, 4½ and 5½ acres each, the first of which contains a large two-story swiss-cottage house, 40x30, with wings, piazzas, &c., and all necessary out-buildings, in excellent repair. The others afford fine sites for building, being elevated, and having a fine prospect of the Bay, States Island, &c. The entire front of the property is inclosed with hedges, evergreens and shrubbery. The property can be seen every afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, until the day of sale. Terms, quarter cash, quarter 12 months, and the balance on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of June. Maps may be seen and particulars made known at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 126 Nassau-st. Parties taking the 1 o'clock train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., will find omnibuses at Market-st. station, Newark, to convey them to the premises. Fare 25 cents each way.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The very valuable land, consisting of about 35 acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough Depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the river. It has the finest building sites on the river, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Edwin Bartlett, Anson G. Phelps, J. G. Coker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr. Creighton, George H. Swords, and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie. Will be sold in parcels or together. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 146 East 14th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., or THOS. WEATHERBY, Sing Sing.

TO LET, OR ITS LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and fornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. E. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depot, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also, a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW HOUSE; CONTAINS 14 rooms, with water and gas-pipes throughout, with from a quarter to two acres of fine garden ground attached, all set with a very great variety of fruit trees and shrubbery; is situated on Fairmount-av., South Bergen, only half an hour's walk from Jersey City Ferry. Fare by cars or stage, 6 cents. The location is one of the very best—it has a fine view of the whole surrounding country. Also, a very good house situated at No. 221 Montgomery-st., near Vanvorst-square, Jersey City, will be sold very low, or would be exchanged in part for a small farm, well located, or for a good stock of builder's hardware. Inquire on the premises, of L. D. LANDRINE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Formerly the residence of the late John S. Jones, situated at Sing Sing, consisting of a splendid marble mansion in perfect order, 50x50, gardener's house, carriage house, stable, hennery, extensive grape arbors, &c., with six acres of land magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the river is unsurpassed. This is, without exception the most beautiful place on the North river, and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 146 East 14th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., or to THOMAS WEATHERBY, Sing Sing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON CASTLETON-AV., STATEN ISLAND.—To lease or for sale, a three story dwelling, basement and sub-cellar; main building, 25x36, with extension 18x12; containing 14 rooms, with stable, wash-house, and other out-buildings, and a good well; ground 48x154, well laid out. Will be rented or sold on favorable terms. Also, for sale on same avenue a beautifully-situated piece of land containing about nine acres. Apply to
GEO. JOHNSON & CO., No. 44 Walker-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FINE DOUBLE house, very pleasantly situated in Astoria, with fine shade trees around it. The house is in fine order, with gas throughout, speaking tubes and bells, a good kitchen, with two other rooms on same floor, two parlors, a dining and sitting rooms; next floor, five bedrooms and an attic. The house stands on a lot 130 feet square. For particulars inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two elegant country seats within half a mile of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, each about 80 acres of land attached to each. The buildings and improvements in good taste, the land under first-rate cultivation, and the prospect and scenery scarcely excelled by any in the world. Inquire of A. UNDERHILL, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or of WM. H. MELLEN, Hudson.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE HIGHLANDS FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, about two miles east of Railroad depot and Steamboat landing, Cold Spring. Rustic cottage, containing 12 rooms, 80 acres of land—one-half in wood; good variety choice fruit trees, grapes, &c. Location healthy, retired, with good view of West Point. For particulars inquire of L. C. WARD, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¾ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 170 acres delightfully situated on East River, 9 miles from Harlem, to be sold with furniture, stock, &c., &c. It is perfectly healthy, and combines everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is compelled to travel abroad. Apply at Room No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good buildings, well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COMAC, L. I.—COUNTRY SEAT, STORE AND stock of merchandise to exchange for City or Brooklyn property, and a handsome country seat; contains fifteen acres of garden land, good buildings, a splendid location for business. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or at No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground, stables attached, and all in fine order and reyicte with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A BEAUTIful cottage with about two acres of land. Also a new 2-story brick house and 2 acres of garden land. Also a cottage and 1 acre of land. Also a house, with 17 acres. Also a cottage, with 5 acres. Also a country seat, with 5 or 17 acres, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—On Castleton Heights, one mile from the landing, double house, with gas, stable, coach-house and garden. Healthy locality and splendid view. Will be furnished if required. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, PURCHASE, OR FOR SALE—Quarter of a mile from depot, 33½ acres, eligibly situated; house has 14 rooms; coach-house, stable, &c., recently occupied by Mr. Betts. Inquire at No 19 William-st., third story, front, or of Depot Master, Rye.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Jamaica, L. I., containing about 10 acres, with good dwelling and out-houses, and about five minutes' walk from the depot; or will be exchanged for New-York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat in the village of Geneva, pleasantly situated on the western bank of Seneca Lake. The house stands on a plot of 4 acres, having a front of 400 feet on Main-st., and comprising a fine lawn tastefully laid out, abundantly supplied with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and partly inclosed by hawthorn hedges, an orchard of choice fruit trees, a culinary garden in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with currants, raspberry, strawberry and gooseberry bushes, and a bank studded with forest trees. The house, which is a frame building filled in with brick, has a front of 75 feet including wing; depth 40 feet. The parlors are furnished with marble mantels, and grates of modern pattern, gas fixtures through the house, with gas supplied from the village.

The carriage house, stables, and other out-buildings are all commodious, and well built. Attached to this property, and immediately opposite, are 8 acres of tillable land, producing every variety of crops. The lake furnishes fine fish, including salmon trout, Oswego bass, pike, perch, &c., and offers unsurpassed facilities for boating and bathing. The attractions for which Geneva is noted have induced many retired New-York merchants to choose this village as a place of residence. Hobart Free College, and the public and private schools, have well-established reputations. The churches include the Reformed Dutch, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other denominations. The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad connects this village with the New-York Central Railroad. The time from New-York, thirteen hours. The place would be exchanged for desirable property in the vicinity of this City. For further particulars, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st., or WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT BERGEN Point, on Newark Bay shore, an Italian villa, containing thirteen rooms, besides dining, kitchen and store rooms, cellar, pantries, &c., with about 3¼ acres of land, 30 minutes by steam to New York, (Pier No. 2 and Barclay-st.,) ten times a day by stages; railroad in course of construction to Jersey City. Italian marble mantels, parlors, &c., finished in rich Italian style; gas pipes throughout the house; water on the first and second floors, with water closet; Beebe's range and Headenburgh's heater; grounds laid out as a landscape garden; extensive terraces on bay shore; hot pit and beds, with ranges of glass complete, stocked with all kinds of flowers, large and small fruit and kitchen vegetables, barn, cow and chicken houses, wells, &c. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st., or No. 202 Bleecker-st.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water, brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 36x40, will be sold furnished, or without, at possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st., or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated three-fourths of a mile from the depot, on Highland-av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; lot extending through to Riverdale-av. House modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order and tastefully finished. The grounds comprise 2¾ acres of land, and are beautifully laid out as a large garden, already planted, and a variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, asparagus, pie plant, &c. The carriage-house and stables are very convenient, arranged; the poultry-yard contains 25 choice fowls; there are two wells on the premises, giving a plentiful supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper and can be seen any day, at all hours of the day. Rent, $1,000. Apply on the premises, or by note to Box No. 4,068 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from New-burgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached; with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES E. MORTON, 4½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—A FINE country seat of about 1½ acres of land, beautifully situated at and near the Washington Headquarters. Large modern house, replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides by rows of evergreens. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, within 3 minutes' walk of Glenwood Depot, or 10 minutes' of Yonkers, a furnished house, containing 7 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; also, gas and water in abundance; garden well planted with fruit trees, currant and raspberry bushes. The house commands a fine view of the river, has piazza front and rear. Rent $100 a month, or $1,000 a year. Inquire of E. M. LIVERMORE, on the premises, or at No. 70 Broad-st., in this City, from 1½ to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NUMBER OF COTtage-built houses in the village of Feltville, N. J., about two hours from the City, with as much land as may be desired. To a good tenant they would be leased for a term of years on very favorable terms. Arrangements might be made to keep a boat and fish on the lake. Inquire of DAVID FELT, No. 58 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR Morrisana, about 20 acres, beautiful location, on Franklin-av. and running through to the old Bergen Road. The place is handsomely laid out with good garden and plenty of fruit trees; large double house, good stable and carriage house—all in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHED cottage, with out-door kitchen, barn, and over two acres of land, embracing a fine lawn, good garden, plenty of large and small fruit, forest, brook, &c. The place has a profusion of shade trees, excellent water, and a view of the river. Apply to D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, No. 116 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET—FURNISHED and unfurnished—for the season or year, at various rents from $100 to $2,500, at Washington Heights, on the Hudson. Staten Island and Long Island, in Westchester County, New-Jersey and Connecticut. DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 8 Pine-st. and 1,078 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depot, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ASTORIA—TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE house, with large garden of over half an acre; situated on high ground. Rent low. Also several desirable houses in this City, by W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point, N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

THE PAVILION AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—Two hours from New-York by steamer *Long Island*, from foot of James st., will be ready on the 1st of June for the reception of guests. Plans of the buildings can be seen and rooms engaged at the subscriber's hotel, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.
WM. M. WEEKS, Assistant.

ROCKAWAY—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the same liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET for the Summer months; a large, well furnished house, with garden and grounds, well stocked with fruits and vegetables, with use of cow, horse and carriage, at Elizabeth N. J., the residence of Cornelius Baker, Esq. Elizabeth is accessible to New-York in an hour by 14 trains daily per New-Jersey Railroad, and steamboat via Elizabethport. Particulars can be obtained from J. A. ELGAR, No. 95 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The eligibly located and genteelly-furnished house, No. 51 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new, and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE Summer season, as the owner is about going to Europe, a desirable cottage residence, containing nine rooms, with garden, stable and coach-house attached; house and grounds in perfect order. Possession given when required. Rent, $150 per month. Address B. A., Box No. 2,281 Post office, New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH GOOD garden, with great variety of choice fruits, barn, and carriage house in Ridgefield, Conn. For particulars, inquire of RUSSEL STEBBINS, No. 152 Chambers-st., or of L. H. BAILEY, Esq., opposite the premises.

TO LET.—FURNISHED COTTAGES ON THE banks of the Hudson, at Edgewater, (first landing south of Fort Lee,) two pretty cottages, 10 rooms each, in perfect order; accessible by steamboat several times a day, or about 45 minutes' drive from Hoboken. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT GLEN Cove, L. I., for the Summer, pleasantly situated, good grounds and conveniences. Easy of access and every way desirable. Terms moderate. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, at Rye, Westchester County. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, on the premises, or of NOAH LODER, No. 126 Chambers-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, May 10, on the 5 o'clock train on the Harlem Railroad, an OPAL RING, set with brilliants. Any person finding the same, by leaving it at No. 24 Beekman-st., or No. 135 William-st., will receive the above reward. R. H. ELTON.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by the subscribers to their own order, dated March 17, 1860, at six months, for $3010 47. No 1,666. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. J. & C. BERRIAN, No. 601 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One hour and forty minutes by Express train from 31st-st. and about eighteen minutes' drive from depot at Fishkill landing. The situation for health, beauty of scenery and purest water cannot be surpassed and it is altogether a charming Summer retreat and was formerly occupied by Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn. Other particulars may be had by applying to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., or of ELLIS S. POTTER, corner of South and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The steamboat *George Law* leaves Catherine-slip at 2½ P. M.; cars leave Brooklyn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Accommodations of the first-class, fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing without danger of surf. A private bowling alley for the exclusive use of the guests, free, good stabling and carriage house. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I., or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEman and lady, with three children, wish to get board in the country in some pleasant and healthy location; distance from the City 1 to 1½ hours' ride on railroad—either Harlem or Hudson River. Three rooms required on second floor, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No 1,390 New-York Post-office, stating price, location and reference. The best references will be given.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, for a gentleman, wife, three children (ages 5 and 1) and nurse, in a family where there are few or no boarders. Must have farm house on Staten Island or Bergen Point preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, VALENTINE, care Boyd's Express Post, No. 45 William-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—A small room, with partial board, in a private family, by a gentleman of quiet habits, within seven minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. References given. Address W. S. S., Box No. 110 Times Office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board, for one or two families, may be obtained in a healthy location 25 miles from New-York; communication by rail and boat. Reference: corner 4th av. and 25th-st. Address Mrs. A. GOLDING, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR MORE YOUNG gentlemen may find a most pleasant place for spending the Summer, in one of the most beautiful locations on Long Island—very healthy—in a private family. For particulars address Box No. 12 Jamaica (L. I.) Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ½ hour's ride from New-York by the Harlem cars, in elegant stone house, with airy rooms and shady grounds. Apply to J. A. ROOF, one block east of the station at Fordham, or at No. 229 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A few persons, in a beautiful location, in Westport, Conn. Family private. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, or address Box No. 1,868, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN YONKERS OR GLENwood, for a lady and two gentlemen. Terms must be moderate; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., F. S., Box No. 150 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY and child, or three or four rooms without board, in a dwelling or farm-house, preferred; healthy, quiet and shady location. Address Box No. 240 Chatham-square Post-office.

HOTELS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depot and steamboat landing. The house and outbuildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the prem